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Part One
Pages 1-8

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THE CURRENCY SITUATION

Members of Congress Engaged in Resting and Thinking.

NEW SCHEMES TALKED ABOUT

A Good Deal Said About Coining the Seigniorage — Sentiment Among the Republicans in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—There is a good deal of Springer left after the defeat of the rule intended to help the Carlisle substitute bill through the House, but there is no springiness in the House. None of the Democratic leaders of the House was prepared to-day to suggest any other course immediately except to rest. Many reports were circulated in the corridors about the President's expectations in the matter of legislation, the one that was received with the greatest doubt being that attributing to him a willingness to see a bill brought forward to coin the seigniorage in the Treasury. In all the talk at the Capitol this suggestion about the coinage of the seigniorage was uppermost. Underneath there was a renewal of the talk about a new funding bill contemplating the retirement of the greenbacks, and Mr. Coombs, who does not consider the small vote for the Sperry substitute a fair indication of the inclination to pass such a bill, said that he was confident the House would decide eventually to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds at a low rate of interest for that purpose.

The House does not look for a bill from the Senate. That body, tied up by the decision of the majority until March 3, also is embarrassed by the large silver membership, part of it being Republican. These silver men will take nothing short of free silver coinage, and they say that the defeat of any other bill at this session would afford them the advantage to be gained by the elections in the West, from which several new silver Senators are about to arrive.

Among the House Republicans who voted so unanimously yesterday afternoon to kill the rule to take up the Carlisle substitute bill there are a few who would be glad if the Democrats would find a bill to which they could give their support. Many Republicans, among whom Mr. Reed is said to be one, admit that they will not be ready on March 4 with a currency bill. They would prefer that the Democrats should remove from them the necessity of agreeing upon a proposition to relieve the Treasury, as they would like to have the Spring and Summer in which to perfect their plans for the next session.

This aversion of the Republicans to assume the lead may help the Democrats if they help themselves to a bill which will not absolutely offend the Republicans. It will not do to offer them the Gorman compromise. Gorman's name would not prove a password in the House. The Democrats still are smarting under the wound made by his last compromise, and they fear danger in anything that bears his name.

A DISCREDITED SILVER RUMOR.

No Threat by Mr. Carlisle to Redeem Treasury Notes in Silver.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In answer to a report from New-York, that Mr. Carlisle declared to one of the Democratic leaders, after the adverse vote on the rule to secure action of the Currency bill, that if something should not be done, he would pay Treasury notes in silver, it is asserted, on the authority of one of the few leaders who talked with Mr. Carlisle after the vote, that nothing of the kind was mentioned.

The reasons for the failure of the rule were considered, and it was decided that for the present it would be advisable to let the matter rest.

The report obtains no credence whatever among Democratic leaders. The belief among them is that it was manufactured out of whole cloth.

HOW THE SENATE STANDS.

Nothing Accomplished in the Meeting of the Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The chief interest in the currency question was transferred to the Senate to-day, where the Committee on Finance, devoted an hour to a general discussion of the situation and other Senators talked about the possible action of the committee and the outlook for the passage of a bill to bring relief to the national finances. Nothing decisive came of all the talk. The members of the Finance Committee talked about the condition of the Treasury and the best means of relieving the situation without coming to any conclusion, other than that the members should not say anything for publication concerning the discussion in which they had engaged, and that they should meet again on Saturday morning to resume consideration of the question.

Prior to the meeting of the full committee the Republican members, Messrs. Aldrich, Sherman, Morrill, and Allison, conferred regarding the probable attempt of the Democrats to initiate currency legislation, and they reached the conclusion that it would be politic for the Republicans to oppose any extended reorganization of the currency system in the present session. They decided that should the Democrats ask them to assist in putting through a measure authorizing national banks to issue notes up to the par value of the bonds deposited as security for circulation, or suggest an issue of low-interest bonds free from any conditions involving the consideration of silver, they would aid in passing such a bill, because of their belief that it would tend to relieve the Treasury. Although the gentlemen were unwilling to say much for publication concerning the intentions of the minority, it is plain to every one who has kept an eye upon their movements that they will oppose any proposition which the Democrats may bring forward as a proposed solution of the problem.

It comes from a reliable source that at the meeting of the Finance Committee Mr. Aldrich and the other Republican members tried to get an expression from the Democrats as to their intention, which developed the fact that there was a decided difference of opinion among the majority members. Mr. Aldrich pressed Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Vest for an explanation of the difficulties which beset the Treasury, and succeeded in getting them to say that the receipts of the Government are not sufficient. This was what the Republicans have been aiming at, and they retorted that they would be only too happy to lend their assistance to a movement to increase the customs duties to such an extent that the receipts of the Treasury would be increased to a point where there would be no longer a deficit.

The silver men on the committee expressed the opinion that a bill could not pass the Senate which did not make a liberal provision for silver coinage, Mr. Jones and Mr. Harris taking the ground that it would be absolutely necessary to give full recognition to silver. The advisability of coining the silver bullion now stored in the Treasury was brought up by the Democrats, and the point was made that some time ago, in a message relating to the financial situation, the President referred to the bullion, and expressed the opinion that under proper conditions it might safely be coined. The fact that the Carlisle bill had failed seemed to indicate to some of the members that the President would be willing to make very liberal concessions so far as the coinage of silver was concerned.

Mr. Vest announced that he would vote for an issue of bonds sufficient to refund the greenbacks and Treasury notes issued under the Sherman act, provided the bill containing such a provision should also favor the complete recognition of silver. Mr. Jones has lately taken kindly to the suggestions made by Wharton Barker of Philadelphia, when the struggle was under way for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act. He dwelt upon these suggestions to-day at some length. Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Harris expressed their opposition to bonds for the further use of national banks. A measure which it seems likely these Senators would favor calls for the refunding of the greenbacks and the Treasury notes by the issue of coin certificates and the destruction of all greenbacks and Treasury notes, as they are substituted by these coin certificates; when the gold surplus in the Treasury exceeds $100,000,000, the certificates to be redeemed in either gold or silver, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury; when the surplus falls below this mark, the law to require these coin certificates to be redeemed in silver; the unlimited coinage of silver, and the Government to stand between the people and the mine owners by withholding the seigniorage and paying for the bullion in standard silver dollars, at the market price of silver bullion; no national bank notes to be issued in denominations larger than $20.

The silver men declare that this scheme would put every silver dollar in circulation and create a steady market for it, and that the substitution of coin certificates for greenbacks and Treasury notes would, in their opinion, prevent the drain of gold from the Treasury.

At the meeting of the committee on Saturday the subject will be gone over again, and it is believed that an effort will be made to induce Mr. Voorhees to report a bill based on the general lines of the Gorman compromise, which calls for the coinage of the seigniorage and the issue of long-term low-rate bonds. Several Democratic Senators who were questioned to-day on the outlook said they regarded the chance of passing a currency bill as extremely doubtful, but they believed it would be good policy for the Democratic leaders to undertake to put through a compromise measure.

NO LARGER BEER TAX FAVORED

Chairman Wilson Thinks There Is No Cause for an Increase.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The proposition to increase the tax on beer from $1 to $2 per barrel, introduced by Mr. Money of Mississippi, and sent to the Ways and Means Committee, has not yet been considered.

Mr. Wilson, the Chairman, believes that no necessity exists for the increase of the tax, inasmuch as the revenues of the Government will be greatly augmented within the next few months from the customs receipts on sugar, which is largely imported in the Spring, and from the income tax—all of which will be collected by June 30.

There is a marked indisposition on the part of the committee to increase the beer tax until the condition of the Treasury makes such increase a necessity.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House will hold its first meeting to-morrow. There are several measures now before it, one of which is the bill to abolish the differential duty on sugar from countries paying an export bounty, which is causing German retaliation.

A Million in Gold Withdrawn.

Gold to the amount of $1,000,000 was taken from the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Those who withdrew it said that it was not for export, but would go into bank vaults. Exchange rates abroad have shifted recently, making arbitrage dealings dangerous, and rates quoted here leave only a narrow margin for profit. This explains why no gold has been sent abroad this week.

There were reports yesterday that banking houses, which usually ship gold whenever they can see a profit, were considering sending $3,000,000 by steamer to-morrow. No gold for that purpose has yet been withdrawn. It must be engaged to-day, if at all.

BURIED UNDER SNOWSLIDES

A Freight Train Covered by Avalanches Sweeping Down on the Fall Brook Railroad Tracks.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Jan 10.—Traffic on the Fall Brook Railroad was completely paralyzed to-day by snowslides in the mountain regions of Pine Creek. In one instance an entire freight train was buried out of sight by an avalanche that came sweeping with irresistible fury down the steep declivity, and the crew escaped injury as if by a miracle. Great rocks and tons of earth came down with the snow, and the tracks are buried at points many feet deep.

Between Blackwell's and Cammal, for a distance of fifteen miles, the track is almost entirely covered, and hundreds of laborers are working night and day in the effort to open the road. The buried freight train consisted of seventeen cars, and it had just halted, owing to a slide in front, when another avalanche came and overwhelmed it.

Two other freight trains are stalled between slides. The officials cannot give any assurance as to when the road will be opened, as an immense amount of work is involved. Not a train over that road arrived or departed from this city to-day.

Courts-Martial Wanted for Cadets.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Herbert would be very glad to do what he was credited prematurely with having done in a dispatch sent to The New-York Times last night, and which declared that he had ordered that courts-martial be called at Annapolis for the trial of cadets. The Secretary is desirous that naval cadets should have the same privileges of trial for offenses committed at the academy that are accorded to West Point cadets. But he has not the power to order them. He has done the next best thing, in recommending that Congress give him the power. A bill embodying his recommendations has been introduced, and will be urged to its passage.

Budd Declared Elected in California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 10.—Both houses of the Legislature assembled in joint session this afternoon, and canvassed the State returns. James Budd was declared elected Governor amid great enthusiasm.

MUST BE INVESTIGATED

Rich Fields for a Legislative Committee in Kings County.

COULD ASK M'LAUGHLIN TO EXPLAIN

Did Glendenning's 150 Appointees Pay Him, as Janitor Story Says He Did?—Where the Probes Could Well Be Applied.

There was but one comment yesterday in Brooklyn over the exclusive disclosures in The New-York Times relating to wholesale corruption in the public-school service of the city.

By what influence and for what purpose did George E. Glendenning procure the appointment of over 150 persons to places in the Brooklyn public schools?

This is a question which, to the minds of those who read his testimony before the Law Committee of the Board of Education, cannot be solved, except by a legislative investigation similar to the Lexow inquiry in New-York.

Mr. Glendenning was summoned before the Law Committee to explain his connection with the appointment of Edward Story as janitor of Public School No. 87, Herkimer Street and Radde Place.

Story had confessed that he paid $250 to get the place.

Mr. Glendenning acknowledged that he had secured the appointment for Story.

He said further that in the last few years he had secured the appointment of over 150 persons to places in the public schools. He claimed that he did this to aid the Democratic machine in its campaigns.

Mr. Glendenning is a sealer of weights and measures. He was the candidate for County Clerk last Fall on the regular machine Democratic ticket. He is not a member of the Board of Education. He is a close political associate of School Commissioners William Ferris and Courtes T. Hubbs, who, under the Bouck administration of the Board of Education, were given a practical monopoly of a large part of the school patronage.

He is an ally and friend of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin.

The Law Committee of the Board of Education has reported that, in its judgment, Mr. Glendenning received money for the appointment of Story's predecessor as janitor of School No. 87.

The natural query in the minds of Brooklyn citizens is, Was money paid for the places secured by the 150 persons for whom Mr. Glendenning claims to have provided berths?

The Law Committee reported that it had found the facts to be as follows:

Edward Story, the janitor of School No. 87, paid $250 cash to ex-Alderman Charles A. Voelkening. His appointment was made by William Ferris, Chairman of the local School Committee. Ferris and his brother-in-law, Hubbs, were the majority of the local committee. Ferris made the appointment on the request of George E. Glendenning.

The latter was President of the Twenty-fifth Ward Democratic Association, of which Mr. Ferris was a member. Philip Eckelkamp, the predecessor of Story, was also appointed by Mr. Ferris, on Mr. Glendenning's request, and paid Mr. Glendenning $250 cash for the place. Both Eckelkamp and Story stated to the committee that it was their belief that appointments in public schools were properly procurable by payments to politicians, and that this was the general belief in the circle in which they moved.

The Board of Education is to begin at its next session, it is announced, a wholesale investigation of the appointments in the schools whose local committees were controlled by Commissioners Hubbs and Ferris.

This investigation is not considered likely to amount to much, for the reason that the board will not have the power to subpoena witnesses and call for books and papers.

It cannot put witnesses under oath, and can secure only voluntary testimony. Under these hampering conditions, very little, it is the general belief, would result from such an inquiry.

There are some observant citizens of Brooklyn who have not joined in the self-congratulations of those other citizens who fondly believe that the City of Churches is free from the sort of corruptions in public offices shown to exist in New-York.

It is believed by these observant citizens that Brooklyn will prove a rich field for Senatorial investigation. They are strongly confirmed in this belief by the latest revelations in regard to the corruptions in the public schools.

A legislative committee might have power even to send for such a politician as ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin and ask him to explain his long-continued interest in the Brookly Board of Education and the affairs of the public schools.

There is no question but that Mr. McLaughlin has been deeply interested in the Brooklyn public schools for a long time. If called, he may testify why he suggested to Mayor Chapin and Mayor Boody the names of men for appointment to the Board of Education. He may tell, also, whether he suggested this man or that woman for a Principal or teacher in the schools.

No legislative investigation in Brooklyn would be complete unless it took in also the county government.

With some such man as Senator Daniel Bradley at the head of the investigation—a man conspicuous for his implacable hostility toward the ring—and with a committee aided by an able and eminent lawyer, a man, for instance, of the standing and calibre of Edward M. Shepard, there is no doubt in the public mind that the inquiry would be productive of sensational developments.

In addition to the exposures made by The New-York Times relative to corruptions in the Board of Education, there are other rich fields to be explored. Here are a few:

First—The County Treasurer's office, where, according to the expert accountants of the Board of Supervisors, there is a shortage of $89,000. The shortage was first pointed out by the experts last Spring, but nothing has ever been done toward bringing the matter to the attention of the District Attorney or the Grand Jury.

The experts reported, also, a shortage in the accounts of Clerk Lawrence J. Tormey amounting to $24,000. The evidence of the shortage in the accounts of jurors' fees, kept by Mr. Tormey, is conclusive, according to the report of the experts, and is shown by a comparison of Mr. Tormey's books with the record of money paid to him by the County Treasurer.

It is alleged that Mr. Tormey received $24,000 more than his books show he expended. The experts say there is no trace of the money. Mr. Adams and Mr. Tormey attribute the shortage to loose bookkeeping, and an attempt has been made to fasten the blame on the shoulders of a dead man, James Gardiner, the Deputy County Treasurer, who died at Mr. Adams's house the day after Thanksgiving, 1893.

Second—The theft of $10,000 worth of the city's water by a single ring corporation. The New-York Times was the first paper to expose this steal, and call attention to its boldness, and to the circumstances under which it was perpetrated. There are said by those who know to be other thefts of a like character.

Third—The police officials have been used in the interest of the Brooklyn rings at election times. There is a wide field for inquiry in this direction.

Fourth—The garbage contract. Henry Berau, who formerly had the contract, testified in a Brooklyn court that his partner regularly collected money from him which the partner said had to "go down to Willoughby Street."

Fifth—The street-cleaning contract. The wife of a Brooklyn Alderman figured as one of the partners in this contract, and she was sued, as such, by another partner, a well-known patron of the prize ring, who alleged he had been deprived of a fair share of his profits.

Sixth—The Excise Department. Only a few months ago Lohman, the cashier of this department, defaulted and fled. He was captured in Canada. His accounts were short many thousands of dollars—how much has not yet been accurately fixed—and it was also found there had been fraud in the sale and transfer of liquor licenses. There are charges of general corruption in the granting of liquor licenses in Brooklyn. Lohman is now in the Kings County Penitentiary.

There is a good deal more in Brooklyn that awaits investigation, but the public has already learned enough to feel the necessity for a thorough investigation of the City and County Governments. Such an investigation can be made, it is the universal belief among honest citizens, only by a legislative committee armed with the powers possessed by the Lexow committee.

Awaiting investigation, for example, are the street granite paving contracts, and the contracts for the extension of the aqueduct.

Another subject which calls for investigation is the notorious practice of collusive bidding which prevailed in the Department of City Works. Under this system the contracts were secretly apportioned by the ring contractors among themselves in advance of the bidding, and the "rival" contractors then went on each other's bonds.

The extensive frauds thus practiced on the city and county have been exposed in The New-York Times.

The strongest influences have been brought to bear to prevent a legislative investigation. The Democratic machine ring and its agents have left no stone unturned in their efforts to keep a Senatorial committee away from Brooklyn.

TORONTO'S SECOND GREAT FIRE

It Starts Where That of Last Sunday Ended and Destroys Property Valued at a Million of Dollars.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 10.—Fire started at 7 o'clock this evening in the Osgoodby Building on Melinda Street, in close proximity to the ruins of S. F. McKinnon & Co.'s building, where the disastrous fire of last Sunday burned itself out.

The Osgoodby Building was soon entirely destroyed. The flames spread west and southwest to Wellington Street, and in less than an hour burned out the following places: R. H. Gray & Co., furnishing goods; Breton & Manning, furs; Thomas Dunnett & Co., furs; E. Boisseau & Co., clothing, and Robert Darlington & Co., wholesale woolens. The last-named building was very high, and the hose reached only half way up to the top floor. The firemen were almost powerless. The fire then crossed Wellington Street to the establishments of Hunter, Rose & Co., printers and wholesale booksellers; Hart & Riddell, wholesale stationers, and Buntin, Read & Co., paper manufacturers, where it was gotten under control.

A heavy rain began to fall an hour after the fire started and afforded the firemen some assistance.

When the fire started in the Osgoodby Building, the janitor, his wife, and daughter, the wife prostrate from the effects of last Sunday's fire, were confined in a room on the top flat. The fire escape could not be reached in time and all three had to be slid down a wrie rope, claid in their nightclothes. The sick woman slid part way down and then fell, turning a somersault, striking on the telegraph wires, and finally landing in a blanket held out for her. She was terribly injured. The men came down without injury.

The financial loss is estimated at $1,000,000.

Damages for Being Deprived of Work.

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 10.—In the case of Thomas J. Lally against John Hughes and nine other members of the joint board of the Knights of Labor of Lynn, to recover damages for depriving him of work in May, 1893, by causing his discharge as a cutter in Welch & Landregan's factory by threatening to call out all the help if he was retained, the jury this morning returned a verdict of $80 for the plaintiff. This is considered a test case, and it will be taken to the Supreme Court on exceptions. Lally was out of work four weeks. The case has been on trial three days.

A Forger Quickly Captured.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 10.—William Hanson of Gloversville, N. Y., came to this city to-day, and went through the form of purchasing one of the finest residences in the town. He gave his name as George S. Fassett, nephew of the ex-Senator. Before leaving town, he ordered $800 worth of carpets to put into his new house. Then he gave the carpet merchant, Frederick Bowne, a check for $100, upon R. E. Lansing, a real estate agent. He got $60 as a loan on the check, which was a forgery. He was arrested at Newburg, and is now in jail in this city.

A Report on Antitoxine from Europe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Consul General Mason has sent the State Department an exhaustive report describing the manufacture of antitoxine at Hoechst, near Frankfort-on-Main, which is the only establishment at which the new specific for diphtheria has yet been produced commercially and in quantities adequate to meet the rapidly-increasing demand. This factory is now producing over 2,000 doses per day. The report was intended for the use of Congress in case that body considered the subject.

Vicar General May's Illness.

Mgr. and Vicar General Michael May, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Montrose Avenue, Williamsburg, was said yesterday to be in a dying condition.

The priests at his house stated last night that his condition was not so bad as reported. He had, they said, been ill for two years, and was no worse now than at other times in that period.

Mr. Strong to Build a Cottage, It Is Said.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Jan. 10.—Mayor Strong of New-York is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the Connor property, on the Rumson Road, near this place. He will erect a handsome Summer cottage, it is said. His Seabright Beach property he has sold to parties in New-York.

CRYSTAL NOW A PIRATE

McRoberts's Schooner and the Mystery of Its Whereabouts.

RAN OFF WITH A DEPUTY CONSTABLE

He Was Locked Aboard and the Boat Sailed Away—The Skipper May Go to Prison if Caught.

The schooner Crystal, two-masted, antique, and for many years respectable, has abandoned her humble but honest calling as a coasting trader and become a pirate, a dank, mysterious craft, that passes in the night and hails no ship in passing.

It was not through any indiscretion of her own that the elderly one lapsed from brick-carrying into piracy and general misconduct. Capt. Patrick Ward, the owner says, was the beginning and the cause.

This is the way it came about: Hugh McRoberts of Tompkinsville is owner of the now errant Crystal. About three months ago the schooner ceased to become a source of revenue to Mr. McRoberts, although she had peen patiently drudging along as of old. Mr. McRoberts was led to investigate, and he declares he found the cause lay not with the little vessel, but with her skipper.

Therefore, when the schooner and her jolly Captain came into port two weeks ago and snugged herself alongside the wharf at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, North River, the owner came up from Staten Island to see about things. Capt. P. Ward gave him a warm greeting, and said that the load of brick was the biggest and the best the old rattletrap had ever staggered under.

Mr. McRoberts failed in enthusiasm. He instructed P. Ward to anchor the boat off Tompkinsville as soon as the craft had been unloaded. Then he wended his way back to Staten Island, where he made inquiries for a man who was capable of commanding a coaster of the Crystal's build.

The schooner's cargo was discharged, but she did not appear off Tompkinsville. Mr. McRoberts was about to institute an investigation, when he received a telegram. That was last Friday. It was dated New-London, Conn., and briefly informed him that the Crystal was there, and in charge of an officer of the law. The message briefly informed him that the craft had been libeled for a thirteen-dollar debt, which the Captain had refused to pay, and that if he had any further use for the Crystal he was advised to go to Connecticut and see about it, and to take $13 with him.

Mr. McRoberts immediately dispatched a representative to New-London, and sent along with him a fresh crew to man the schooner and bring her back to home waters. The party, upon arrival, went at once to Constable Bailey's office, settled the thirteen-dollar claim, and obtained the schooner's release.

Then they sought the Crystal. They did not find her. The place she had occupied in the harbor was a blank. And in the home of Deputy Constable L. B. Dunbar there was a vacant chair. He had been placed on board the vessel to keep watch and ward, and the crew had locked him up somewhere on board, tripped anchor, and sailed away with him, and no man could say where the schooner had gone or which direction she had taken. All that was known was that while she had sailed away with a limb of the law on board, she had sailed without her papers, which was unlawful.

Mystery shrouded the Crystal and her movements, and continued to shroud them until Tuesday. Then a postal card reached Mr. McRoberts at Tompkinsville. The card read:

Sir: Schooner Crystal at College Point this day at 1 P. M., Jan. 7, 1895. Don't know how long she will be here. I am a constable, put here by Sheriff Bailey of New-London. Yours truly,
L. B. DUNBAR.

Mr. McRoberts sent a man up to College Point, but before he arrived there the constable's uncertainty as to how long the schooner would be there had been set at rest. She had vanished some hours before, and clam diggers, who note the passing of schooners, said that the ancient craft had frisked out of port with an assumption of sayety ill becoming one of her age and staid habits.

Mr. McRoberts was further enlightened yesterday. Constable Bailey wrote to him. This is what he said:

Dear Sir: Received word from schooner Crystal this A. M. She was at College Point, N. Y., yesterday. My man that they carried away is still with them. His wife received postal from them, but does not say anything further than all was well. If you can get your boat, have Captain arrested—also crew. Will extradite them, as I have warrants for same. Please let me know, if you hear anything, at once. Yours truly,
M. M. BAILEY, Constable.

The troubled owner had not heard anything further last night. The Crystal's license, he says, has run out, and the boat, he thinks, can be regarded as a pirate.

The schooner is fifty-nine years old and of forty-four tons register.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Jan. 10.—Deputy Constable Dunbar, who was carried away on the schooner Crystal, reached home to-day and told of his experiences.

After he had been aboard the boat a short time, he said, Ward began to talk about taking the Crystal away. He protested, but finally consented to allow the schooner to be moved down the harbor to a wharf, where Ward said he wanted to take some goods aboard.

When the lower harbor was reached, Dunbar says, Ward became ugly, and, bringing the schooner about, gave the deputy constable his choice of being put ashore or thrown overboard. Dunbar made no choice, and declared he would go with the schooner.

"I wanted to make a fight then," Dunbar said to-day, "but they had revolvers and I didn't. Nor did I know how far the law would allow me to proceed, so I made up my mind to let them begin the fighting. They didn't do that, but headed the Crystal into the Sound and kept her going all night and Saturday.

"There was little food aboard, but considerable rum. I had none of either. When the Crystal reached College Point, Ward left her. The Crystal was taken to Gowanus Creek, and there I left her, too. I came here on one of the freight propellers running to this city."

Lawyer Soloman Lucas will endeavor to discover the whereabouts of Capt. Ward and have him punished for contempt of Connecticut law.

Postmaster Dayton in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Postmaster Dayton of New-York called at the Treasury Department to consult with Secretary Carlisle to-day about the improvements that are to be made in the New-York Post Office Building.

Mr. Dayton says that the contracts for the alterations to be made will be awarded in a short time. Later in the day Mr. Dayton was at the Capitol and called upon several members of the New-York delegation.

VERY STORMY OFF SANDY HOOK

Wind and Waves Were High, and Big Steamships Rolled Badly—No Sailing Vessels Went Out to Sea.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 10.—The steamer Ordnance was placed on the dry dock to-day, and the small Thayer, generally used as a relief boat on the Governors Island trips from New-York, took her place. Capt. Sullivan, who for years has made daily trips to Sandy Hook, was at the wheel and guided the Thayer here safely. He started to return in the afternoon, but the sea had become so high that he had to come back and tie up at the Government wharf.

It has blown a steady easterly gale all day, and the sea as far as can be observed has been high. The surf is one mass of foam.

The bay is full of eastward-bound vessels, coal steamers, barges, schooners, and a few square riggers. Those steamers that passed out to sea rolled and pitched badly, and most of their passengers probably were ill before leaving the bay.

There is no doubt that outgoing steamers experienced great difficulty in discharging their pilots, attended with the risking of the pilots' lives.

No sailing vessels of any type went to sea to-day. Several tugs lay around the shore looking for tows, but were compelled to seek a harbor in the bay.

The wind at 6 P. M. was blowing at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour, from east northeast, with a very high sea running, and it seems at a late hour to be increasing.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Jan. 10.—The northeast gale, which began at sunrise, steadily increased all day. A rough sea sweeps the coast, which is likely to complete the wrecking of the schooner Joe Jackson.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 10.—A severe northeasterly snowstorm commenced to-day shortly before noon, and has continued up to the present time. Cold weather caused the snow to turn to sleet. A heavy sea is running.

STARTS FOR THE RENDEZVOUS

NEW-YORK LEAVES THE NAVY YARD—NOW DOWN THE BAY.

To Meet the Other Vessels of the Squadron—The Purpose of Assembling the War Ships.

The cruiser New-York, flagship of the North Atlantic station, cast off her mooring lines yesterday and steamed from her old berth in the New-York Navy Yard to an anchorage off Stapleton, S. I.

It was Rear Admiral Meade's intention to take the ship direct to Hampton Roads, the appointed rendezvous for the squadron. Thick weather interfered with that programme, and the vessel anchored to await more favorable conditions. She will probably continue her interrupted journey to-day.

The squadron is pretty widely separated just now. It consists of the Columbia, Atlanta, Marblehead, Cincinnati, Raleigh, and the New-York, the flagship. The Raleigh is at Norfolk, and under orders to proceed to Newport, where her torpedo outfit will be placed on board. Mandatory orders have been issued to expedite the work of fitting the cruiser out, and for no reason is she to be detained at Newport for more than forty-eight hours. As soon as her outfit has been placed on board the vessel will report for duty to Admiral Meade.

The Minneapolis, now at Norfolk, will be the next to receive her torpedo appliances, after which she will rejoin the flagship. The Columbia, last heard from at Kingston, Jamaica, has been ordered north. It will be necessary for that vessel to go to Newport before reporting to Admiral Meade.

The Cincinnati is now at the New-York yard, and almost ready for sea. The Atlanta and Marblehead are both in southern waters, the former guarding American interests at Bluefields and the latter testing Alabama coal. It is expected that both ships will soon join the flagship at Hampton Roads.

The purpose of the gathering there of this naval force was exclusively announced in The New-York Times in its issue of Nov. 27. It is to test in actual practice the value and practicability of every manoeuvre prescribed in steam fleet tactics, to improve the signal book as much as possible, and to test the theories of future naval battles under conditions as nearly approaching a modern engagement as possible.

In outlining his plans Rear Admiral Meade said:

"Everything regarding the capabilities and weaknesses of the new navy is as yet experimental. * * * We know that the next naval battle will be decided very quickly—in a few minutes, perhaps. Beyond that we know very little. Since the advent of the new types of war vessels there have been no wars in which they have been engaged, and we know practically nothing as to their capabilities in action. It is a safe proposition, however, that a fleet hastily assembled and untried in fleet tactics meeting one that has been well drilled is a fleet destroyed. No one can overestimate the value of such drills as are now proposed. War is a science—as much so, if not more so, than any other. Practice is essential to its success. At any rate, the fleet that goes into battle well in hand and well drilled will be victorious, all other things being equal."

To fleet manoeuvres will be added landing drills, target practice with great guns, torpedo drill, collision drill, the exercise of "abandon ship," arming boats for cutting out expeditions, and all the many other exercises that go to make up the naval man's efficiency.

As soon as the squadron has been assembled, the Admiral intends to take it on a cruise to the West Indies and Windward Islands. The itinerary of the cruise, so far as planned, includes Barbados, Martinique, Trinidad, St. Christopher, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. Lucia.

Too Much for the City Clerk.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 10.—City Clerk R. F. Grady this afternoon visited a matinée performance of a ladies' burlesque company in the Parlor Opera House, and ordered a large part of the performance expurgated, including the living pictures and other features, under penalty of a revocation of the license. The company has been playing to good business.

Brings the Russian Armor Contract.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Jan. 10.—Lieut. Meigs arrived home from Russia to-night with the contract for armor plate which the Bethlehem Iron Company is to make for Russia's two new battle ships. The contract calls for 1,500 tons of un-Harveyized armor plates. The work will begin at once.

Speaker Fish Avoids Politicians.

Speaker Hamilton Fish, Jr., came to town last night, but the politicians did not get a chance to talk with him. He went to the Murray Hill Hotel, put on his dress suit, and hurried down to the Hotel Men's dinner at Delmonico's.

MORE LIGHT IS DEMANDED

Philadelphians Want to Look into Dark Municipal Places.

EVERYBODY IS MUCH INTERESTED

Quay's Statements Regarding Dave Martin Have Thoroughly Aroused the People.

PENROSE MAY INVESTIGATE TO GET EVEN

Times's Disclosures Give the Combine Much Discomfort—Does Martin Wish to Go to the Senate?

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—There is a strong sentiment in this town, which has been growing every minute since Quay declared yesterday that "Dave" Martin was in the pay of corporations, in favor of some wholesale municipal housecleaning.

Martin's break from Quay, the turning down of Penrose by Martin, and the alleged breaking up of the "combine" have been such exciting political incidents that this whole city is feverishly excited over questions of municipal government to an extent that has seldom, if ever, been seen before.

Doubtless there is deep politics in Martin's game. His break from Quay leaves Quay with a fight on his hands in any event. The latter may either take his chances under a city administration in which Martin is the boss or under an administration which will result from the defeat at the polls of Martin and his candidate. There is great rejoicing everywhere that Quay has been dethroned. If Martin, under the employ of corporations, is to take his place, the people are very strongly disposed to turn the light on Martin and his machine and see just what sort of monster it is that he proposes to set up in this quiet Quaker town.

The Committee of Ninety-five is in the fight for decency, just as much now as it was before Penrose was laid upon the shelf. The prestige which has come to the committee since Quay was defeated in his ambition to nominate Penrose for Mayor has given the committee courage and has sent a chill down the backbone of the members of the "combine." To-day the ward heelers, the cheap politicians, the purchased agents of the corporations, the men who have been selling out the rights of the people of this city at the dictates of the corporations which it is said control Martin, are frightened to an extent which is new for them and encouraging for everybody who would like to see the light turned on.

Times's Disclosures Alarm the Combine.

It has come to the surface to-day from two or three sources that one reason why the "combine" was said to have disbanded night before last was that it was frightened. The cold facts which have been published in The New-York Times during the last two weeks have given the "combine" leaders to understand that somebody who knows all about them and how they have been robbing the people is not afraid to give up information. The names of the members of the "combine," the positions which they held in the City Government, the number of indictments, and other proceedings of a more or less criminal nature, and kindred unpleasant things, had never been put down in cold print until The New-York Times did it. Everybody here knew in a general way that there was a "combine," but when it came to giving many little facts which they supposed nobody knew but themselves, they hastened to give out the appearance of disbanding. "Dave" Martin was quoted last Tuesday night as saying that there had been a misunderstanding about the "combine," and that it was not really anything more than an informal consultation from time to time of political leaders. Whatever the "combine" may be, the names of its members and many of its acts, if put down in the most forcible method of stating things, would make as black an array as could ever be charged up against the Tammany tiger in New-York.

Whether or not the "combine" was dictatorial and absolute in its management of politics may be learned from the fact that fully two weeks ago "Dave" Martin, who was its recognized head, gave instructions that no delegates be elected to yesterday's convention who could not be held in immediate control. How well his instructions were obeyed may be seen from the fact that, in spite of what he had to say that the "combine" was simply an informal conference of leaders, on the convention floor nearly 700 delegates who had been elected to the convention expecting to vote for Penrose for Mayor, were told by these members of the "combine," and they got their orders from Martin, to vote for Warwick, and they did so without any question. The two hundred and odd others who had been elected expecting to vote for Penrose voted for him because Israel W. Durham preferred to remain with Quay rather than obey Martin when he knew that Martin was disobeying orders. In addition to those who voted for Penrose there were at least twenty who voted for Warwick at the dictation of Durham, who told them that their man was defeated, and that they had better get in the band wagon, and, in the interest of the party, not carry the fight against Quay into their wards. In other words, these men, all of them, except, possibly, the solitary man who voted for McCreary, voted absolutely in accordance with the dictates of "Dave" Martin and Senator Porter and Israel W. Durham. If the "combine" went out of existence at midnight Tuesday night, as Martin would like to have the people believe, he certainly had succeeded in resurrecting something that took its place remarkably well before 10 o'clock the next forenoon.

Light on the "Combine."

Now there comes a call to investigate the "combine." There is a promise that the light may be turned on; that Dave Martin and all the members of the "combine," the members of the Councils, and whoever else in the City Government has been corrupt may be hauled over the coals by an

investigating committee. Senator Penrose went to Harrisburg last night. He felt that he had been treated by Martin to a degree of treachery that he had not deserved. On the surface of things it looked as if Martin had thrown Penrose overboard in deference to a public sentiment against Penrose's character. Martin himself made statements which were construed that way by those who believe Martin and Senator Penrose, seeing how Quay had thrown light on Martin's political character, felt more strongly than ever that this corrupt ward boss had perpetrated an outrage upon him. He called during the week before the convention for the specifications as to his own character to which the people objected, and no one produced them. Hence it galled him that at the last minute a man with Martin's record should deliberately throw him overboard, and make the plea that it was for the party's good. So Senator Penrose gave out some hints that an investigation into affairs in this city would not only prove useful, but would possibly be necessary to show just who were corrupt and how they were corrupt.

There are Republicans in this town who believe that within two days an attempt will be made at Harrisburg to secure the appointment of a committee to investigate as to the workings of the Bullitt charter. It is pretty certain that the Citizens' Committee of Ninety-five will send a petition to the Senate asking for such an investigation. The Committee of Ninety-five would be glad to see a committee of five appointed, with all the powers which the Lexow committee had in New-York. If it could be legally done, they would like to have Gov. Hastings appoint a commission of five prominent citizens of Philadelphia, all of them from his own party, if he sees fit, to conduct such an investigation. Members of the committee said to-night that they would do everything in their power to get at the facts in the case in every department of the City Government, from the Councils or the Mayor to the street force and sewer gang. Predictions are made that if those who are afraid of such a committee can be prevented from controlling the authorities at Harrisburg such a committee will be appointed shortly.

The Committee of Ninety-five.

The Committee of Ninety-five held a long session this afternoon, and it began its campaign promptly so far as the corrupt Councilmen are concerned. It resolved that it would use every effort in its power to defeat J. Emery Byram, the candidate for Select Council in the Twenty-third Ward. Mr. Byram is the present member from the ward. He is a man who is under investigation because of the scandal connected with the recent proposed purchase of a lot for a public bath house. The city proposed, under an ordinance which Byram backed, to pay $6,000 for property which the owner agreed to sell for $3,750.

Mr. Byram is notorious. He has had escapades at the Traymore and Seaside Hotels in Atlantic City, and at the Colonnade, this city, which have brought him into such notoriety as is offensive to decent people. He is the agent of Thomas South, who is the member of the "combine" from the Twenty-third Ward. South is a magistrate, who was renominated yesterday. His salary is $3,000 a year. He was implicated in the Mercantile Tax scandal when Bardsley was sent to prison, and escaped impeachment at the hands of the Senate because that body decided it had no jurisdiction. The Committee of Ninety-five is "gunning" for Mr. Byram and Mr. South. The committee also determined to support A. Atwood Grace, whom the "combine" refused to nominate yesterday. He comes from the Twentieth Ward. David H. Lane, the agent of the Philadelphia Traction Company, is the member of the "combine" from that ward, and Mr. Grace has not proved himself to be enough of a tool in the hands of the corporations to suit Mr. Lane. The Committee of Ninety-five would like to see him in the City Council for that very reason and the added fact that he is a man of good reputation and business standing. So the committee determined to-day to fight the regular Republican nominee in this instance and support Mr. Grace.

This committee is going through the entire list of Councilmen, and proposes to select those who have shown themselves to be the agents of corrupt influences and mark them for defeat. Members of Councils and candidates for election are shivering a little bit as they think of a fight with the Committee of Ninety-five. The fact that this committee was successful in the big fight for which it organized, has, in the words of the Lexow witness, "thrown a scare into them." The Committee of Ninety-five will not take any attitude as an organization on the Mayoralty fight. Republicans of this committee will probably, they say, support Mr. Warwick. Democrats will support the candidate of their party, but when it comes to other offices they will be non-partisan. They will fight the "combine" at all points where it has shown itself to deserve attack by decency. If they can do anything to overhaul men who are now in office, to put them into the witness chair, and turn on the light until the very inside working of all the machinery is illuminated, they propose to do it.

Talk of Pattison.

There has been a great deal of talk to-day in which Gov. Pattison's name has been spoken of for the Mayoralty candidacy on the Democratic ticket. The Governor is still in Harrisburg. He will retire from his present office as Chief Executive of the State on Tuesday next. Gov. Pattison is a man who has, during a public career of many years, as well as in his private business and professional affairs, shown himself to be a man of integrity, honesty, and great executive force, and this, coupled with the fact that in his political fights he has always been a winner, is responsible for much of the talk. Democrats have faith in him from every standpoint. They look to him as a man who could be elected in this city, and, if he were nominated, they say there would be such a battle in politics as has not been fought in this State on any occasion except when Pattison has been the candidate. If he would accept the nomination there is no doubt in the minds of most Democrats that he could have it. Some are of the opinion that the convention next week will be so thoroughly aroused for him that it will proceed to nominate him at all hazards.

The Penrose men are still very ugly. They stick to Quay. They believe that Quay and Martin will continue their fight. Quay, they say, is a man who will not forgive such a betrayal as Martin gave him yesterday, and, in the end, where two such men like Quay and Martin are fighting, they believe Quay will be the winner. Some of them are rash enough to say that Mr. Quay will quietly put a knife in his boot for Mr. Warwick, because they think he would rather take his chances when the time comes for another Senatorial election with a Democrat at the head of the City Government than a Republican who would allow Martin to dictate the patronage.

There has been some talk to-day that "Dave" Martin, the ex-garbage collector, the ward boss, the man arrested for assaulting one of his fellow-citizens who had different political views from his own, the man who has grown rich with no other profession or business than politics, and whom Quay has accused of being the hired employe for political purposes of corporations, has aspirations for the Senate himself. The audacity of the suggestion is enough to make it entertaining. Some politicians say that if there is any Senatorial ambition in this fight between Quay and Martin, the man who is to reap the reward will be George S. Graham, the District Attorney, who placed Mr. Warwick in nomination at the convention yesterday. The theory is that if Martin becomes the boss of the city, after having defeated Quay's ambition yesterday, he will be able to control the thirty-five or thirty-six Republican members of the Legislature from this city, when a successor to Quay or Cameron is to be elected, whereas, if a Democrat were to be in the Mayor's chair during the next four years, there would be no possibility of Martin gaining this control. Members of the Committee of Ninety-five say that they believe Warwick will not be controlled by Martin if he becomes Mayor, and Chairman Blankenburg of the Executive Committee of the Ninety-five said to-night that there was absolutely no truth in the published charge that Warwick's name had been placed upon their list through some trick of Martin. "I put the name there myself," he said, "so I know what I am talking about."

Some believe that as long ago as the week before Christmas Martin had fully determined to nominate Warwick. Porter, who does the most of the public work, was with him, and it was for this reason that Porter and Martin insisted that no delegates be elected who were not easily to be controlled. There is consequently the bitterness among the Penrose followers which comes to men who have been the victims of treachery.

NOTHING FURTHER TO SAY.

Senator Quay Disinclined to Discuss the Philadelphia Situation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The foremost topic to-day at the Capitol was Quay's denunciation, yesterday, of "Dave" Martin. The friends of the Senator were at a loss to account for his temporary loss of balance which induced him to drag Philadelphia politics into the proceedings of the Senate, and made no attempts to excuse his unparalleled conduct. Quay himself had nothing to add to what he said about Martin. To a newspaper man who asked him if he had any more shots in his locker, he said: "No, I fired them all yesterday." To the question whether it was true that he proposed to form a combination with Police Magistrate Durham against Warwick, the nominee for Mayor of Philadelphia, he said that this story had been manufactured out of whole cloth. He added, however, that there was a pretty strong feeling concerning the methods by which the nomination of Warwick had been brought about.

"Will the Penrose people cut Warwick?" he was asked.

"The Penrose people never cut a ticket," was Mr. Quay's terse reply.

Those who have kept close watch of the situation in Philadelphia say that Mr. Quay is now much worried over the question of electing a successor to Mr. Cameron. The "boss" thought that the pins were set up for good, but Martin has knocked them all down, and Quay will now be put to his wits' ends to get them in position again, with a strong probability that many of them will be bowled over when his back is turned.

Pennsylvania Republicans whose opinions have been sought to-day say they believe that yesterday's performance in Philadelphia is but preliminary to the appearance of an anti-Quay candidate against Cameron.

"I regard it as very likely," said one Philadelphia member of the House, "that the Warwick people, with the help of Martin, will be able to elect their own candidate to succeed Cameron in the Senate." Mr. Cameron is said to have become somewhat fearful himself, and from this time on he may be expected to do some quiet missionary work. It is thought that the fact that Cameron is a free-silver man may operate to help on the plans of his opponents at this particular time.

Representative Bingham of Philadelphia, who yesterday nominated Penrose, was back in his seat to-day, but without any views to express for publication.

Representative Dalzell also refused to talk about the matter, but it was evident that he was well pleased with the result of yesterday's convention.

Mr. McAleer, the only Philadelphia Democrat in the House, said that the fight between the two Republican factions in Philadelphia would be carried to the polls, and that if the Democrats pursued the right course they might succeed in electing a Mayor against Warwick. Despite Mr. Quay's declaration that Warwick will not be cut by the Republicans who favored Penrose, it is regarded as altogether probable that there will be a split, and for this reason some of the Pennsylvania Democrats are not without hope of electing a Mayor.

FOR THE WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY

A Concert by the Columbia College Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs.

The Columbia College Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs gave a concert last night at Chickering Hall for the benefit of the Working Women's Society. It was the second appearance of the clubs in the city this season, and they were desirous of making a good impression. In this they were somewhat hampered by the absence of one-third of the members, who have fallen victims to the grip. This, however, did not seem to damp the enthusiasm of the audience.

The songs were rollicking college airs, tempered occasionally with one of a serious mien.

The hall, which was comfortably filled, was tastily draped with flags and white and blue bunting. The patronesses, most of whom were present, were: Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. E. W. Bliss, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Mrs. Henry Draper, Miss Anna Grace Carter, Miss Helen Weston, Mrs. R. W. Gilder, Mrs. Henry Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Willis D. James, Mrs. G. W. Griffith, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, and Miss Rachel Kennedy.

All the proceeds of the concert will go to defraying the legislative expenses of the society, which has for its object championing the cause of workingwomen. It was through the efforts of this society that the bill for women Factory Inspectors was passed through the State Legislature last year. By paying a nominal sum any woman can become a member. In so doing she secures the privilege of borrowing money without paying interest, and is insured work at all times.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Milwaukee, Jan. 10.—Capt. Adolph Freitsch, who sailed from this city to Queenstown in the sailboat Nina, now proposes to cross the Pacific in a craft similar to the Nina. Capt. Freitsch is now in London, but will sell his boat, go to San Francisco, build another craft, and cross the Pacific to Melbourne or Sydney, Australia, making a stop at Honolulu.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 10.—William A. Reynolds, a brother of ex-Postmaster John A. Reynolds, was stricken with a hemorrhage while riding in a street car last night, and died before medical aid could reach him. Mr. Reynolds was a victim of consumption.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Charles A. Thieman was burned to death here this morning while attempting to escape from the flames which enveloped her home. In jumping from a window, Mr. Thieman broke his leg and sustained other serious injuries.

Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 10.—In the Supreme Court to-day a verdict of $5,000 was rendered in favor of John Hunter of Sterling against the New-York Central Railroad Company, for injuries received in a wreck two years ago.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 10.—The Legislature, by the unanimous action of both houses to-day adopted a memorial to Congress protesting against the passage of the Fithian Free Ship bill.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The President has approved the act granting a pension to Mary Palmer Banks, widow of Major Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks.

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 10.—There is no change in Miss Stevenson's condition. It is now believed there is no hope for her recovery.

COLGATE & CO.'S

1806 LAUNDRY SOAP

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THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Aaron L. Dennison.

Aaron L. Dennison, who died yesterday at Birmingham, England, was known as the father of American watchmaking.

Mr. Dennison was born at Freeport, Me., March 12, 1812. When thirteen years old he was working as a mason's tender, helping make shoes in his leisure moments. In 1822, he went to Topsham, Me., and worked as a hod carrier, and later earned his living sawing wood, and again at shoemaking. In 1833 he went to Boston to perfect himself as a journeyman watchmaker, and later went into business for himself, but soon hired out again, so that he could gain the instructions of Tubal Hone, then the best watchmaker in America. He soon discovered the inaccuracies and defects existing in even the finest hand-made watches, and saw the remedy in mechanically constructing all parts, so as to produce not only a more accurate, but a cheaper, timepiece. In 1839, he was in business for himself in Boston, doing repairing for the trade and handling tools and material. In 1846 Mr. Dennison predicted that within twenty years the manufacture of watches would be reduced to as much system and perfection, and with the same expedition, as fire-arms were then made in the Springfield Armory. In 1849, Edward Howard, clock and scale maker, of Boston, tried to get Mr. Dennison interested in building locomotives, but in the end Mr. Dennison converted Mr. Howard to his own watchmaking theories on the interchangeable plan. They were called "visionaries," and otherwise scoffed at, but they persevered, even though their first venture proved a dismal failure, owing to lack of sufficient financial backing. In 1849, Mr. Dennison began to build machinery for making parts of watches. In 1850 the model of the first watch was completed. It was made to run eight days. The first watch was placed on the market in 1853. Mr. Dennison had resided in England over ten years.

De Witt C. Hays.

A special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange was held yesterday afternoon to take action on the death of De Witt C. Hays, who had been a member of the Exchange since 1850, and its Treasurer since 1866.

Mr. Hays died of bronchial pneumonia on Wednesday night at his home, 58 West Sixty-ninth Street, after a brief illness. Suitable resolutions were adopted. The Governing Committee and the officers of the Exchange will attend the funeral at the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Hays was born in this city in 1818. He began business about 1840 in the firm of Seymour & Hays, which afterward became D. C. Hays & Co. He retired from the firm in 1871. In the following year he became President of the Union Bank, from which he withdrew in 1883 to become President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company. He resigned this office one year ago, in order to relieve himself of active business.

He was Trustee in the Union Trust Company, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, and the City Fire Insurance Company, and was a Director in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, besides holding membership in the Chamber of Commerce, the St. Nicholas Society, and the New-York Historical Society.

Mr. Hays's successor as Treasurer of the Stock Exchange will be chosen next Thursday.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. James Taaffe, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy, in Debevoise Place, Brooklyn, died yesterday from pneumonia, contracted while officiating at the anniversary mass of the late Bishop Loughlin. Father Taaffe was forty-one years old and was born in County Longford, Ireland. One of his six brothers is the Rev. Thomas Taaffe, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Kent Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Father James Taaffe was at the Jesuit College at Toulouse, France, the Sub-Sulpician College at Issy, and the college at St. Sulpice, where he was ordained sixteen years ago. He then went to Brooklyn, and was his brother's assistant for nine years. Then he was placed in charge of the Church of St. Mary's Immaculate Conception, in the Eastern District. He was made the permanent rector of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy July 19 last. The funeral will be held on Monday at the church.

—Dr. Albert C. Hallam died at his home, 524 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday night, from Bright's disease. He was a native of Connecticut and was forty-nine years old. He was graduated from Yale Medical College in 1860, was appointed a member of the Board of Education by Mayor Low in 1882, was one of the founders of the Lenox Lyceum, a member of the Union League and the Windsor Clubs, Vice President of the Bushwick Savings Bank, a Director of the Amphion Academy Company, and a life member of the Amphion Musical Society. He was twice married, his first wife dying in 1888. In 1893 he married Mrs. Matilda Gallivan, who at that time was the soprano in the choir of the Church of the Holy Trinity. She and two daughters by the first wife survive him.

—Mrs. Catharine M. Hamilton, who died at her home in Tremont yesterday, was the widow of William Cranston Hamilton, formerly an associate editor of The Herald with the elder Mr. Bennett, who later, with John Nugent, established The San Francisco Herald, one of the first daily papers on the Pacific coast. Her two sons, R. F. Hamilton and John W. Hamilton, are well known in circus and theatrical circles.

—James M. McDonald, Superintendent of the Phoenix Bridge Works, died yesterday in Phoenixville, Penn., of pneumonia. He was born in Scotland forty-four years ago and was widely known among engineers in this country as a bridge builder and civil engineer. Mr. McDonald was formerly engaged in the iron business at Youngstown and Cleveland, Ohio, and at Athens, Penn.

—Lieut. Gen. Sir John Summerfield Hawkins, R. E., K. C. M. G., retired, died in London yesterday. He was born in 1816. Gen. Hawkins was Commissioner for marking out the boundary between the British and United States territories west of the Rocky Mountains from 1858 to 1863, and was retired in 1881.

—William Coggey, twenty-four years old, died yesterday of pneumonia at his apartments, in the Yorkville Police Court House. He had been janitor of the building for five years. He was a son of the late ex-Alderman Michael J. Coggey, and a nephew of ex-Police Justice Murray.

Took Pity on the Cloakmakers.

The striking cloakmakers who have been employed in street cleaning had a holiday, with pay, yesterday. They reported for work in the morning, but they wore such thin clothing and looked so weak that it was decided not to work them in the storm, but to pay them their day's wages. This morning 524 of these cloakmakers will be put to work under 24 foremen.

The University Settlement yesterday received $101 for the immediate relief of the cloakmakers. This money, with the amounts previously received, makes a total amount of $8,390.

Jacob Worth Getting Better.

Election Commissioner Jacob Worth is still very ill at his home, 94 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, but it was said last night that he was slowly recovering, and that unless he had a relapse he would soon be out.

FIGHT ON THE INCOME TAX

Hill and Quay Lead the Attack in the Senate.

SUPPORT THE LATTER'S AMENDMENT

Mr. Cockrell Makes a Pointed Allusion to the Recent Campaign in New-York—A Bright Rejoinder.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The first skirmish in the Senate over the paragraph in the Urgent Deficiency bill providing funds to carry out the provisions of the income tax, occurred to-day, and only by the exercise of good generalship on the part of Mr. Cockrell, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was a general engagement prevented. Mr. Hill and Mr. Quay opened fire on the measure, and there was a brisk exchange of shots between them and Mr. Cockrell, who managed to give the New-York Senator the first wound he has received in the Senate Chamber since his recent defeat in New-York. Mr. Hill got in an effective shot in return, however, so that honors were easy.

"I would like to inquire of the Senator from Missouri, he having insisted that it is the absolute duty of the Senate to obey the will of the majority, what is his opinion as to the decision of the people of the country upon this question, as delivered on Nov. 6 last," said Mr. Quay, in leading up to the breeziest portion of the engagement.

"I think," retorted Senator Cockrell, "that it was almost a unit in favor of it. There was but one convention in the whole United States—Democratic, Republican, Populist, or Prohibitionist—that put in its platform a plank in opposition to the income tax, except the convention that nominated the distinguished Senator from New-York for Governor, and I do not understand that that platform was indorsed by the voters of New-York."

"If the Senator will allow me," shouted Mr. Hill, amid the laughter caused by Mr. Cockrell's thrust, "I will call his attention to the fact that that same platform indorsed the other features of the Tariff Reform bill, for which the Senator labored and for which he voted, and I do not think, if that election is to be taken in the way of a suggestion, that it was very clear indorsement of that bill either."

The Senate laughed again, and Mr. Hill sat down with a grim smile on his face.

The income tax provisions in the Urgent Deficiency bill appropriates $211,800 for salaries and expenses for six months of 803 additional Deputy Collectors, and $18,000 for salaries and expenses of ten additional revenue agents. Against these provisions Mr. Hill and Mr. Quay have formed a combination. They agreed this morning with Mr. Cockrell that the income tax provisions should be laid aside until the other features of the bill should have been discussed. The income tax was again reached about 3 o'clock, and Mr. Hill offered the amendment of which Mr. Quay gave notice yesterday, that "Nothing in any law to the contrary shall preclude any court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties from considering and determining as to the validity or the constitutionality of the income tax."

Mr. Cockrell said he could see no reason for such an amendment and inquired if there was any law in existence precluding the courts from determining the constitutionality of the income tax law. Mr. Quay, who had been on the alert for some time, blandly referred the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee to Section 3,324 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of taxes shall be brought in any court.

"That law," shouted Mr. Cockrell, "is for restraining suits to set aside the assessment or collection of taxes, and not for testing the constitutionality of an act. No government could permit injunctions to be granted against the collection of taxes."

Mr. Hill said that, while he was not prepared to discuss the matter at length, as he hoped to some time in the future, he would state the precise point involved in the amendment. He went on to say:

There are several ways to test the constitutionality of a statute imposing a tax. One would be, where the officers were proceeding to make an assessment or collection, to restrain it before the tax had been collected by a suit or a permanent injunction. But for the statute referred to by the Senator from Pennsylvania, any person liable to pay this income tax could bring a suit for a permanent injunction. The other method is to wait until the tax has been collected and then bring a suit. The easiest, the best, and the simplest method of raising the question which is involved in the income tax would be by a preliminary suit of injunction, which can be speedily heard and decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The object of the amendment is only to repeal this section for the purpose of this particular proceeding. It is exceptional legislation—no doubt about that. That there is a well-founded judgment on the part of the best legal talent in this country that the income tax is unconstitutional in whole or in part, cannot be denied. The best lawyers in the land have expressed their opinion upon it, and have advised clients that the tax is to be resisted in the great States which are to pay it. That cannot be denied.

If this appropriation is to be made, the amendment simply contemplates the abrogation of this particular income tax, so that any litigant liable to pay it may proceed now without waiting for a formal assessment to institute proceedings designed to have the question tested before the highest court in the land.

Mr. Peffer, who had been standing during Mr. Hill's remarks, said that he was convinced that it was the intention of Messrs. Hill and Quay to defeat, if possible, the appropriation for carrying out the provisions of the income tax, and he, therefore, being a believer in the income tax law, moved to lay Mr. Hill's amendment on the table. Mr. Cockrell and others endeavored to get Mr. Peffer to withdraw his motion, but he refused, and then followed the exchange of compliments already referred to. A vote finally was taken on the Peffer motion, and it was rejected without a division. In the meantime Mr. Hill, Mr. Gorman, and Mr. Cockrell had a consultation, and Mr. Hill agreed to withdraw his amendment temporarily in order that the consideration of the other features of the bill might continue. He later in the day again offered the amendment, and Mr. Quay gave notice of three amendments which he proposed to offer; first, to insert a provision repealing the income tax; second, to insert the entire McKinley act, and third, to insert the wool tax of that law. The bill then went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Quay said early in the day that it probably would take a month or more to pass this bill, and this remark in connection with the amendments subsequently offered, and the combination between himself and Mr. Hill which was revealed by the latter's indorsement of Quay's first amendment, has served to alarm the friends of the tax. Under the rules these Senators have it in their power to delay action on the bill indefinitely, and from the way they have started out it is evidently their purpose to kill the income tax appropriation if possible. Mr. Hill began to-night the preparation of a long speech in support of his amendment.

HARRIS IN HIS OLD PLACE.

Proceeding in the Senate That Was Not Lacking in Formality.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Immediately after the reading of the Journal in the Senate to-day, Senator Ransom, (Dem., N. C.,) who had been elected last week President of the Senate pro tempore, announced his resignation of "that exalted position," in accordance with the declaration of his purpose when he was elected, and in doing so expressed his deep sense of the honor conferred upon him, his "inalienable affection for his brother Senators," and his "fervent and devoted aspirations for the perpetual usefulness and glory of the Senate."

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) then offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, appointing Senator Harris (Dem., Tenn.,) President pro tempore of the Senate.

Mr. Harris was escorted to the Vice President's chair by Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) and the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Ransom. He then took the chair and returned his thanks briefly for the honor conferred upon him.

The thanks of the Senate were, on motion of Mr. Manderson, (Rep., Neb.,) voted to Mr. Ransom for the "able, dignified, courteous, and impartial" manner in which he had discharged the duties of President pro tempore.

ALWAYS TO BE DREADED

A Menace to the Public Health Comes in the Guise of a Trifling Disorder.

Since the first outbreak of the grip, several years ago, the disease has been carefully studied. It has not improved on acquaintance. It is still regarded as one of the most treacherous and dangerous of maladies, all the more to be feared because it most often comes in the guise of a simple cold. Its true character is not always recognized, until the victim lies moaning with a pain that presses on every organ and strikes to the very bone.

The grip fastens itself upon people who worry, work too much, eat too much, or too little, expose themselves to cold and wet, and so get to be weak, thin-blooded and run down. Clearly, the way to avoid the grip is to overcome the conditions producing it. The efficacy of a sound, alcoholic stimulant is generally admitted, and the peculiar advantages of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey make it the most successful of all preventive remedies.

A sneeze, a cough, and a slight chill, are the first symptoms of grip. They indicate defective circulation and general weakness. Strength, appetite, and full regular circulation follow the use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. The insidious little cold never becomes anything more serious, and in a few days it goes away altogether. Good riddance to it.

The grip is now prevalent in the Northern and Eastern States, and the weather has favored its progress. It is likely to stick until Spring. How to cure it is an interesting question. How to prevent is no longer a question at all.

Your druggist or grocer will supply you with Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

HOADLEY MUSICAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT

An Appreciative Audience Listened to the Brooklyn Amateurs.

A delightful private concert was given by the Hoadley Musical Society last evening at the Criterion Theatre, Fulton Street and Grand Avenue, Brooklyn.

The society is composed entirely of amateurs. Only the singers who assisted were professionals last night.

The following programme was very acceptably rendered:

Beethoven, first symphony.....“Allegro”
The Hoadley Orchestra.
Schumann, song.....“The Two Grenadiers”
Mr. Swalm.
Czibulka.....“Fly Minuet”
(For strings.)
The Hoadley Orchestra.
Chaminade, (a) Song.....“Madrigal”
Arditi, (b) Bolero de Concerto.....“Invisible”
Miss Johnson.
Saint-Saëns.....“Rigaudon”
The Hoadley Orchestra.
Gounod.....“Nazareth”
(Solo for cornet and trombone.)
The Hoadley Orchestra.
Verdi, (“La Forza del Destino”).....Romanza
Mr. Distelhurst.
Gillet.....Pizzicati
The Hoadley Orchestra.
Gabusi, duet.....“The Fisherman”
Mr. Distelhurst and Mr. Swalm.
Wagner, “Tannhauser”.....March
The Hoadley Orchestra.

Both singers and orchestra were encored.

Miss Johnson received a beautiful bouquet of pink roses.

The society was organized five years ago for the pleasure of music lovers in the upper part of the city.

It has a number of subscribers outside the regular members. These it is hoped to increase until there is a sufficient number outside the performers to bear the current expenses.

The members of the orchestra are: First Violins—Bethune W. Jones, Fritz Westbeck, Barnet Phillips, Jr., Charles R. Gay, H. S. Staudinger, Herbert J. Linder, E. W. Linscott, Jr., B. F. Gilbert, and Samuel Loeb; Violas—G. E. Couch, Bernard Terman, and William Hooton. 'Cellos—H. J. Richardson, F. S. Wertheimer, and D. R. Richards; Second Violins—G. A. Bloedon, Herman Schaefer, H. C. Lehmann, Axel Jeanson, E. A. Reinhart, Samuel Cohn, and Harry Werner; Basses—Theodore Rugee, J. T. Davison, and Edward Dawson; Flutes—George E. Mason, William P. Bannister, and A. E. Winnemore; Clarinets—H. Willis Austin and F. H. Landolt; Horns—G. R. Couch and W. E. Boleschka; Oboe—H. W. Austin; Bassoons—H. Wilcheh and E. Sulzig; Cornets—H. E. Wood and R. E. Miller; Baritone—F. L. Dallon; Trombone—P. A. Glendenning; Triangle—Harry Percy; Percussion—P. L. Hoadley and P. H. Nichols.

The officers and Directors are: P. L. Hoadley, President; G. R. Crouch, Vice President; H. S. Staudinger, Treasurer; W. P. Bannister, Secretary; B. W. Jones, G. E. Mason, F. L. Dallon, H. J. Linder, John Hyatt Brewer, Conductor; R. E. Miller, Librarian; Herman Schaefer, Assistant Librarian.

Masses of palms, with large clusters of pink ribbons in the centre and at each side, made a very effective decoration in front of the stage.

CITY PRESS ASSOCIATION TO CLOSE

Local Bureau of the Associated Press Will Go Out of Business.

The City Press Association local bureau of the Associated Press will cease to exist at midnight to-morrow.

While its suspension has been anticipated for some time, the formal notice of its end was made yesterday by Manager C. A. O'Rourke, who notified the newspapers in the service that at mignight Saturday the concern would close its doors. Investigation proved that there was no other alternative left.

Mr. Ransom, the night manager, when interviewed last night in reference to the matter, said:

"A notice was received by us on Wednesday from The World, The Advertiser, The Staats-Zeitung, and The Press, to the effect that they had decided to give up taking news from us. We therefore shall not send out any news after midnight on Saturday next."

Foreign Missions Discussed.

The Evangelical Alliance held a meeting yesterday in the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

"Foreign Missions" were discussed. The principal address was by the Rev. Dr. Henry H. Jessup, who spent thirty years in missionary work abroad. He told of the difficulties encountered abroad, and the work that has been accomplished. Others spoke upon the subject also. The meetings will be held daily until Sunday.

WHY ?

ACCEPT AN IMITATION WHEN YOU CAN GET THE GENUINE

BROMO CAFFEINE

AT THE SAME PRICE INFRINGING BROMOS ARE SOLD

CURES ALL HEADACHES

ALL DRUGGISTS, 10 CENTS.

GREETINGS TO SATOLLI

Christian Brothers and Pupils Entertain the Delegate.

CLERGY AND LAITY AMONG GUESTS

The Pope's Representative, Through His Secretary, Dr. Rooker, Talks About the School Question.

Archbishop Francis Satolli, Papal Delegate to the United States, was the guest yesterday, for the first time, of the Brothers of the Christian Schools of New-York City. The Faculty and students of Manhattan College were his entertainers, and in De La Salle Institute, 108 West Fifty-ninth Street, he greeted Archbishops, Bishops, priests, and laity of the Roman Catholic faith.

Mgr. Satolli, accompanied by his secretary, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Z. Rooker, and Brother Fabrician of Washington, arrived in Jersey City about 3:45 P. M. They were met by Brother Justin, President of Manhattan College, and were driven at once to De La Salle Institute. There awaited them a note from Archbishop Corrigan, asking as to their plans for the evening, and the hour at which he should attend.

The last hours of the afternoon were spent by the delegate preparing, with his secretary, the addresses for the evening.

The first function was a reception at 7 o'clock in the east parlors of the Institute. Although drifting sheets of rain were falling, the rooms were so crowded that, in order to keep within the time limits of the subsequent parts of the programme, Mgr. Satolli had to leave for the theatre on the floor above, promising to return later to clasp the hands of those who had been crowded out.

When he reached the theatre, accompanied by Brother Justin and followed by many dignitaries of the Church, there was scarcely a vacant seat on the floor or in the galleries. Mgr. Satolli sat in the centre of a line of prelates on the stage. On his right was Archbishop Corrigan and on the left Archbishop P. J. Ryan of Philadelphia. Others attending the delegate were Bishop McFaull of Trenton, Bishop Burke of Albany, Bishop Conroy, whose seventy-six years have entitled him to retirement, and who is now titular Bishop of Curium; Bishop Horstmann of Cleveland, and Vicars General Farley and Mooney of New-York.

The theatre was decorated with flowers, flags, and bunting. Directly above the delegate were festoons of his colors, blue and gold, and those of the Pope, yellow and white, while on the sides were draped, beneath American flags, the colors of Archbishop Corrigan, blue and white, and those of Manhattan College, red and blue. The programme, except that part in which Mgr. Satolli figured, was as follows:

Overture.....College Orchestra
Address of Welcome.....Rev. Brother Elzear
Greeting.....College Quartet Club
Latin Salutatory.....William J. Flannagan
“I Pescatori”—Duetto.....
Peter G. Abbott and Michael J. Lally
Greek Greeting.....Emil J. Villanyl
“Hark! 'Tis the Mill”.....Quartet Club
Alumni Address..President James J. Grady
Finale.....College Orchestra

Letters of regret at their inability to be present had been received from Gov. Morton, ex-Gov. Flower, ex-Mayor Gilroy, and Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and announcement was made of this fact.

Mgr. Satolli was a close listener to Brother Elzear's address of welcome, and his pleasure was demonstratively heightened by the Latin and Greek addresses and the duet, “I Pescatori,” sung in Italian by Peter G. Abbott and Michael J. Lally.

The Delegate's command of the English language is as yet but doubtfully conversational, and so he was unable to respond to the several greetings. He had, however, dictated a response to Dr. Rooker, and this the latter read and the audience applauded vigorously and repeatedly, especially when reference was made to America, Americanism, and the public schools. The address was, in part, as follws:

I have been most happy to accept this reception, and it has given pleasure to the superiors of this institution to offer it to me, since, in my unworthiness, I have the honor of representing the Holy Father as his Delegate. In the midst of the care of his spiritual government, which extends over all the nations of the earth, he has no dearer object nor greater joy than in promoting in every possible way the education of the young. That is the work which he has most warmly recommended to the Bishops, and to participate in that work is the greatest and nearest way to his esteem.

The schools for the instruction and education of youth in any land are of no less importance than are the courts of justice or the provisions of defense—the end and object of all is the same; peace and welfare—the method only differs. Education is as important a safeguard of the nation as courts and armies.

From the outset, therefore, he who is going to assume the task of instructing and educating the young must have clearly before his mind the vast field which is presented to humanity, and labor to prepare from afar and draw near step by step the minds and hearts of their charges.

And if the Catholic schools differ from the public schools in that, besides what is taught in the latter, they give the soul a sound moral training and instruct it in the Catholic religion, who will dare to complain of that or call it a defect? Surely the State deserves that its youth should not only be instructed in that which it ought to know, but also should be educated in that which it ought to perform, and the State is worthy of all praise in doing all it can to bring about such a result. But youth, and in general mankind, has greater and higher needs which cannot be satisfied without a moral and religious education, which cannot be had without the aid of these institutions, which care especially for moral and religious training. In brief, just as instruction separated from moral education turns out vain, and often disastrous, so a moral education without the spirit of religion is a work which makes a man exteriorly moral, but not altogether and thoroughly honest. I would conclude these reflections by remarking—first, that for these reasons the instruction and education of the young is a work of the highest importance; second, that the young should be educated both in mind and heart according to the Constitution of the State, according to the great principles of morality, and according to true religious spirit, and that all good men should co-operate in this great work, so that the American people from generation to generation may remain always safe in their political and social institutions, sincerely honest, and faithfully religious. One who cannot see or would venture to deny the justice of these considerations would merit no attention from reasonable and well-thinking men.

After these exercises the Delegate returned for a while to his reception, and then there was a banquet for the higher clericals and distinguished laymen, and a spread for the rest of the large gathering. Among those present were: The Very Rev. W. L. Penny, The Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, the Rev. M. C. O'Farrel, the Rev. E. J. McGoldrick, the Rev. John McCormick, the Rev. L. J. Evers, the Rev. William P. Meehan, the Rev. P. Bandini, the Rev. W. Quinn, the Rev. F. H. Wall, the Rev. H. J. Gordon, the Rev. D. J. McMahon, the Rev. W. Guinan, the Rev. T. J. Heafy, the Rev. J. E. Goggin, the Rev. F. M. Fagan, the Rev. Charles Lang, C. P.; the Rev. James M. Galligan, the Rev. George Deshon, C. S. P.; the Rev. J. J. Hughes, C. S. P.; the Rev. H. Mangan, the Rev. M. F. Kelleher, the Rev. L. J. McGoldrick, the Rev. J. J. Kearney, the Rev. J. Dougherty, the Rev. P. J. Clancy, the Rev. T. I. Gregg.

Dr. A. J. O'Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Sterne, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Travers, Mr. and Mrs. James McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene J. McEnroe, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Loughran, Judge and Mrs. Rufus Cowing, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Phelan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coddington, Edward C. McParlan, John J. Kearney, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Dr. and Mrs. William B. Wallace, Gen. Lloyd Bryce, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, John A. McCall, Judge and Mrs. Henry Bookstaver, John P. Brophy, John

LEXOW WANTS TO KEEP ON

A Resolution to Extend the Time of His Committee's Work.

MAYOR STRONG WILL BE CONSULTED

Opposition Developing to Assemblyman Wray's Proposal to Investigate Brooklyn Departments.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The sessions of the two houses of the Legislature were necessarily brief to-day. The Senate Committee on Rules met and modified the rules to conform with the new Constitution, which introduced several radical reforms. Speaker Fish served notice that the Assembly Committee on Rules would meet at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon for the purpose of accomplishing the same object. Up to the present time neither house has been operating under any rules. By some it was suggested that the committees of the two houses on rules should meet conjointly, but the Senators objected to this plan, on the ground that the rules of the Assembly were not applicable to the upper house.

Senator Lexow put in his resolution to-day to extend the time of his investigating committee. Pending the submission of the committee reports the resolution was laid on the table. Here is the resolution:

Whereas, Pursuant to resolution duly passed on the 30th day of January, 1894, a special committee of the Senate was appointed to investigate the Police Department of the City of New-York, which said resolution was thereafter and on the 8th day of March, 1894, amended so as to include the Board of Charities and Correction, the Excise Department, and the Police Justices of the City of New-York within the scope of the investigation directed to be made by said special committee, and said committee was thereby further directed to prosecute the investigation aforesaid during the recess of the Senate, and whereas with due diligence said committee has been unable to complete its investigation of the department aforesaid, and it is charged that grave abuses, maladministration, and corruption exist in various other departments of the Municipal Government of the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the special committee appointed pursuant to resolution dated Jan. 30, 1894, (Senate Document No. 27,) be, and the same hereby is, authorized, empowered, and directed to investigate each and every board and department of the Municipal Government of the City of New-York, and to report prior to the termination of this session of the Senate, and to that end and for that purpose said committee is hereby vested with all the powers and privileges conferred upon it in and by said Senate Document No. 27, and the several resolutions amending the same.

Resolved, Further, that any vacancies now existing or that may hereafter occur in the membership of said committee shall be filled by the President of the Senate.

Resolved, That said committee shall not initiate or pursue any investigation into either or any of the several boards and departments of the Municipal Government of the City of New-York unless so required to do by the Mayor of said city in writing, setting forth the particular board or boards, department or departments, which in the judgment of said Mayor of said City of New-York require investigation by said committee.

Senator Lexow said that the committee would be ready to report on the police investigation by Tuesday next, when proposed remedial legislation, now in course of preparation, would be presented. He moved that the resolution be made a special order for Tuesday next. It was finally decided to lay it on the table, but Senator Lexow can call it up on Tuesday if he so desires.

The question of investigation has struck this Legislature like an epidemic. Senator Lexow has not only achieved fame, but has given rise to imitators, always an indication of greatness. Mr. Wray, member of Assembly from Kings, has been seized with an irresistible desire to delve into the rottenness of the Brooklyn departments, with the belief and hope that he can accomplish results for the city across the river similar to what the Lexow outfit has done for New-York. But Mr. Wray's path has been strewn with concealed torpedoes. Nearly every member of the Brooklyn delegation is opposing his laudable object, because they fear that he will attain too great a fame, and will require the addition of half a dozen extra clerks, as Lexow has done.

In the meantime, all the members of the Lexow committee say that, in spite of the heavy pecuniary loss that will fall upon them by the continuation of the investigation, they are willing to go on, providing Mayor Strong gives the word. Senator Daniel Bradley of Kings, who is opposed to the Wray investigation resolution on the ground that a Senatorial investigation would be more dignified and effective, is perfectly willing to go on and sit with the Lexow committee. So is his Democratic colleague, Senator Cantor; likewise Senator Pound, the Republican member from Niagara. Senator Edmund O'Connor, the President pro tem. of the Senate, said to The New-York Times's correspondent this evening: "I believe the future of the committee does not rest so much with the committee itself or the Senate as it does with Mayor Strong. Had New-York a Democratic Mayor, the policy of the Senate and of the committee would be simple and plain. With a Republican Mayor everything is different. Mayor Strong can carry on an investigation now without the aid of the Legislature. He has all the material to do so. Every department is under his control. Of course, we will take no action until we hear what he desires us to do. While it will be a hardship for some of us to go on with the investigation, we are ready and willing to do so, providing the Mayor believes that we should."

The first active work of the session in the cause of reform was done to-day, when, at a meeting of the Assembly Committee on Cities, it was decided to send to Mayor Strong for his judgment two New-York City bills, both Mr. Lawson's. The first is the Dock bill, introduced last night, and the second, the Power of Removal bill. Mr. Foley, the Democratic leader, protested against the haste displayed by the Republicans in handling this business. To The New-York Times's correspondent, Mr. O'Grady said:

"The bills were forwarded to Mayor Strong merely as an act of courtesy on the part of the committee. We shall wait a reasonable length of time before proceeding with their consideration."

"If the Mayor disapproves, what course will the committee adopt?"

"The committee will be guided to a very large extent by the Mayor's judgment in the matter."

An important conference of Senators, lasting several hours, took place last night after the adjournment, at the residence of Senator Higgins, on State Street, to determine what was the best course to pursue toward abolishing some commissions and modifying others. Those who attended were Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Senators O'Connor, Lexow, Pound, Higgins, and Parsons. While no definite plan was adopted, the Senators were amazed to find from figures supplied by Controller Roberts, that the expense of maintaining the commissions and bureaus in the State had doubled since 1883. The report will be made to the Senate on Monday night.

The question as to what member of Assembly will represent Mayor Strong on the floor has not been decided yet. Howard Payson Wilde represents Mr. Strong's home district, the Twenty-first, but his experience in public affairs militates against [illegible] that have been [illegible] tioned with any degree of positiveness are those of Judson Lawson and A. R. Conkling.

STATE NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Many Important Bills Introduced in the Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The Senate has confirmed the nominations which Gov. Morton sent in last evening. They are: Alfred Spring, to be Supreme Court Justice in the Eighth District, in place of Judge Haight, promoted to the Court of Appeals; Arthur E. Sutherland of Rochester, to be County Judge of Monroe County, in place of Judge Werner, promoted to the Supreme Court bench, and Dr. Shrady of New-York and Col. Francis N. Mann of Troy to be Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital.

Senator Donaldson has introduced in the Senate the bill of last year which Gov. Flower vetoed to relieve Union College from taxation on its lands in Long Island City, a matter which The New-York Times fully ventilated a year ago.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's "Whipping-Post" bill was handed up in the Senate by Senator Edmund O'Connor, (Rep., Broome.) It provides that whenever a male person shall be convicted of a felony consisting in or accompanied by the infliction of physical pain or suffering upon the person of another, the court wherein such conviction is had may, in its discretion, in addition to the punishment now prescribed for such felony, direct the infliction of corporal punishment upon such convict. The sentence shall specify the number of strokes or lashes, which shall not exceed forty in number, to be laid on the bare back of the convict, within a time specified, by means of a whip or lash of suitable proportions and strength for the purpose. Such corporal punishment shall be inflicted by a keeper or other officer of the prison to be designated by the Warden, within the prison inclosure, and in the presence of said Warden and of a duly-licensed physician or surgeon, but in the presence of no other person; and the Warden and the physician or surgeon, within thirty days thereafter, shall certify in writing the fact of the infliction to the court imposing the sentence.

When the Delavan House burned, a week ago Sunday night, a number of members of the Legislature had very narrow escapes. Since then a dozen fires have occurred, and the scarcity of the water supply of this city and the inefficiency of the Fire Department have been repeatedly demonstrated. When it is remembered that Albany has not a fire-proof hotel within its limits; that, in fact, all of its hotels are mere tinder boxes; that the only means of escape are by rope fire escapes, utterly useless, so far as women and children are concerned, and that the average guest believes he would be suffocated or roasted to death before the water was turned on or a ladder raised, it is not strange that the resolution introduced by Senator Owens (Rep., Kings,) struck a number of members as appropriate and necessary. The resolution reads:

Whereas, The recent disastrous fires in Albany have proved the inadequacy of the system of water supply and the inefficiency of the Fire Department; and

Whereas, It has been frequently charged in the newspapers that the fault lies with the administration of the departments;

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators be appointed to inquire into all matters pertaining to the Albany Fire Department and water supply system, with power to employ counsel and a stenographer, and to report to this body on or before April 1.

On motion of Senator O'Connor, the resolution was sent to the Finance Committee.

A concurrent resolution, offered by Senator Cantor, (Dem., New-York,) was adopted by both houses to-day, directing the Military Committees of both houses to prepare a suitable memorial and testimonial in honor of the late Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter, who died last month.

Senator Sullivan (Dem., New-York,) introduced a bill abolishing grade crossings throughout the State.

Two excise bills were dropped before the Legislature to-day, one by Judge Blake, (Dem., New-York,) in the Assembly, providing for the opening of saloons on Sunday under certain restrictions, from 1 to 10 P. M.; the other from Senator Owens, (Rep., Kings,) a side-door Sunday opening bill.

Amendments to the ballot law are beginning to appear. Last week two ballot-reform bills were introduced. To-day a number of new amendments were handed in. In the Senate, Mr. Pound (Rep., Niagara,) and in the House, J. H. Clark (Rep., Niagara,) introduced on which provides that poll and ballot clerks herafter appointed shall serve at charter and municipal elections.

J. Irving Burns (Rep., Westchester,) offered a bill that fixes the compensation of Inspectors of Election at $5 and poll and ballot clerks at $3.

The most important measures of this nature, however, originated with Mr. Conkling, (Rep., New-York,) as amendments to the general election law of 1872, which resulted from the ballot-box stuffing perpetrated by the Tweed ring. Under the Conkling plan the time for changing the election districts throughout the State and for choosing Election Inspectors is changed from Aug. 15 to June 15, and of poll and ballot clerks from Oct. 15 to Sept. 15. The general scheme goes even further than this, for the age of Election Inspectors is prescribed—between the years of twenty-five and sixty. Each Inspector is to be of good habits, able to write neatly and legibly, and shall undergo a civil service examination before a board which is to consist of the Chief of the Election Bureau and the Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Board. The poll clerks are to be paid $10 and the ballot clerks $6 a day.

E. E. Thompson (Rep., Dutchess,) stands sponsor for the Bicycle bill, which regulates the speed of wheels to ten miles an hour, unless the local authorities set apart certain hours in the day on certain streets where the rate of speed may be exceeded. The bill also provides that every wheel shall carry a lamp at night and a suitable bell at all hours.

David Milliken, Jr., the protector of Fifth Avenue, has sent here, and Mr. Howard Payson Wilds (Rep., New-York,) has introduced it in the House, the Fifth Avenue Anti-Truck bill, which provides that between October and June, from 2 to 7 o'clock in the afternoon, Fifth Avenue shall not be used as a thoroughfare for vehicles for transporting merchandise between Twenty-fifth and Fifty-ninth Streets.

Daniel J. Gleason (Dem., New-York,) has introduced a bill which the local authorities are not disposed to favor. It divides the firemen of New-York into three grades and fixes the compensation at $1,400 for those in the first, $1,300 for those in the second, and $1,200 for men in the third. Upon his appointment a fireman goes to the third grade. In a year's time he advances to the second, and in another year to the first.

From Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., New-York,) comes a measure which proposes to empower the civil divisions of the State to contract with telegraph, telephone, and transportation companies to transport firemen and policemen.

The eagle on the coat of arms of the State in the Assembly Chamber emitted a cheerful whoop when Mr. Friday (Rep., Kings,) introduced a bill authorizing the local authorities of Kings to make an annual appropriation for a proper celebration of George Washington's Birthday.

Judge Blake (Dem., New-York,) has brought in the bill to abolish the death penalty in this State.

Among the other bills introduced in the House were:

By J. H. Clark, (Rep., Niagara,) providing that commutation moneys for highways shall be expended for improvement of roads and bridges.

By Mr. Cutler, (Rep., Rockland,) exempting from the provisions of the land abandonment law the Counties of Clinton, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Oneida, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren, and Washington.

ing for a Board of Public Instruction in New-York to have a more direct influence over the public schools.

Both houses adjourned to Monday night at 8:30 o'clock.

A. R. Conkling of New-York intends next week to introduce a bill which proposes to compel street-car companies in every city in the State to remove the snow in the streets through which their lines run. His reasons for doing so are that in Philadelphia the companies repave the streets from curb to curb, and that in many cities in Germany the companies not only pay the cost of sprinkling the streets, but of cleaning them as well.

A resolution that he has also in process of preparation will call upon the Controller to report to the House the cost of the investigation of the Elmira Reformatory, together with detailed items of expenses.

The opponents of Greater New-York are endeavoring to put in some heavy work against the plan. Already a well-developed and aggressive lobby is haunting the Capitol and making the lives of the members wretched by its importunings. Mr. Wray of Kings said to-day he believed the more favored plan was the appointment of a committee of nine, three to be appointed by the Governor in the district outside of New-York City and Brooklyn, and that the Mayors of those cities should each select three Commissioners.

The standing committees of the Assembly on Prisons and Privileges and Elections, as afterward changed by Speaker Fish, are as follows:

PRISONS—Messrs. Wilcox of Cayuga, Tilton of Wyoming, Howe of Tioga, Scanlon of Kings, Seibert of Erie, Miller of New-York, Stevenson of Washington, Hoops of New-York, and Gallagher of Kings.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—Messrs. Kelsey of Livingston, Armstrong of Monroe, Horton of Wayne, Terry of Cattaraugus, Abell of Kings, Whittet of Erie, Hoops of New-York, Finn of New-York, and Donnelly of New-York.

CRUISERS LIKELY TO CHANGE STATIONS

Speculation in Naval Circles as to the Movement of Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Naval officers at the department are speculating as to the object of the Secretary in having plans made for the construction on board the Minneapolis and the Columbia of quarters for Admirals. Although the plans for this work on the Minneapolis have been considered and made, the alterations will not at once be carried out. Possibly after a cruise in the West Indies the ship will be laid up for that purpose. The impression is among some of the officers that within a year the Columbia or Minneapolis will go out to the European station, to take the place of the San Francisco. That ship is about to become the flagship of that station. Next Spring the Baltimore will have been so long on the Asiatic station that it may be considered necessary to bring her back to be overhauled. The San Francisco, which is in fine order, may be sent by way of the Suez Canal to take the place of the Baltimore. This arrangement would put one of the finest of the new ships on the station where it would be seen by the most competent critics, and the navy would derive whatever advantage there was to be gained by European comment. She would undoubtedly be attended by one of the smaller ships, possibly the Cincinnati or the Raleigh.

The Columbia, if not sent to Europe, may go to the South Atlantic station, in place of the Newark, which is one of the flagships that is less comfortable than others, owing to some peculiarities of construction. The Admiral's cabin on the Newark is narrow and one-sided, and does not give the exclusive control of the after end of the ship that the Admiral is apt to prefer.

FEAR INDICTMENT IF THE BILL IS PAID

Passaic Freeholders in a Difficulty About Settling Claims.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 10.—The Passaic County Board of Freeholders met to-day, and John K. Cook succeeded in preventing the payment of contractors' road claims in the face of judgments recently obtained before Judge Dixon. Edward Dowling, Steele Colfax, and Wright Lindsley have claims due since 1891 amounting to $6,000.

The regular appropriation was exhausted and it was decided to transfer the amounts needed from the $16,000 fund collected from Passaic City and the townships for road improvement made within their borders. Freeholder Cooke objected, pointing out the statute providing that such money shall be held to pay off road bonds as they come due and declaring that Freeholders might be indicted for diverting funds from the proper channel.

The Freeholders were puzzled, but the fear of indictment moved them to lay the matter over. The contractors will apply for a mandamus immediately.

DESPERATE PLOT FOR A JAIL DELIVERY

A Missourian Proposed to Commit Murder and Release His Friends.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 10.—A posse of Deputy United States Marshals is in pursuit of F. C. Hoffman, under indictment for robbing the Post Office at Pilot Grove and for other crimes. He has plotted to release from jail Frank Deer and George Taylor. His plan was to secure admittance to the jail by impersonating an officer, and when inside he was to murder the jailer and release his friends. The plot was revealed to the Springfield officers by a confederate. Deputy Marshal Brown chanced to meet Hoffman on a lonely road near Bolivar. Each drew a revolver and fired the contents. Brown got out a second revolver, when Hoffman escaped on his fleeter horse.

THREE AMERICAN SOLDIERS DROWNED

They Tried to Cross the River at Niagara and the Boat Upset.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Jan. 10.—Three American soldiers from Fort Niagara were drowned here this evening.

The men started from the fort to cross the river to this town. When within about 200 yards of shore the boat became fast in the moving ice. After drifting for some time a tremendous wave struck the boat, upsetting it.

The soldiers succeeded in climbing on the bottom of the boat and called for help to the crowd of spectators who lined the beach, unable to do anything to assist them. After clinging to the boat for an hour the soldiers one by one dropped off.

SENATOR CHANDLER RENOMINATED

Named to Succeed Himself on the First Ballot of the Caucus.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10.—The Republican joint legislative caucus to-night renominated William E. Chandler to succeed himself as United States Senator on the first ballot. The vote stood: Whole number of votes, 283; necessary for a choice, 142; Charles H. Burns of Wilton, 1; John B. Smith of Hillsborough, 2; Henry W. Blair of Manchester, 56; William E. Chandler of Concord, 224.

The nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Chandler was present, and accepted the honor conferred upon him in a brief speech.

Dr. Smith's Leg Injured.

Dr. Stephen Smith of this city, while walking on an icy street in Albany yesterday afternoon, fell and injured his leg. He came to this city and was attended at his home.

Dr. Smith was one of the three members of the State Board of Charities that conducted the first Elmira Reformatory investigation.

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THEY MAY STRIKE AND THEY MAY NOT

Railroad Men Who Are Working Not So Eager as the Leaders.

Brooklyn railroad employes are still uncertain whether there will be a strike or not.

It does not seem to be the idea of the men who are employed on the roads to strike, but the men who are acting as leaders are stimulating them to strike in order to gain what President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Company have absolutely refused to give them, an increase on wages of 25 cents a day.

The De Kalb Avenue line employes have had a compromise proposition from President Partridge, who will agree to pay them $2.12½ a day. The men now receive $2. They demand $2.25.

Their local assembly, No. 9,957, composed of the employes of the De Kalb and Franklin Avenues lines, 500 in number, met at Throop and De Kalb Avenues last night to consider President Partridge's proposition. Master Workman M. Hartstill presided. The session lasted until early this morning.

It seemed to be the general idea among the trolley men who were at work that Col. Partridge's offer was the best that could be obtained this year.

Whatever action was taken was kept secret, but it will be reported to a full meeting of District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., to be held at Mugge's Hall to-morrow morning.

It seems to be understood that the troubles will culminate to-morrow, and that if there is to be a strike it will begin on Sunday morning.

The trouble on the Brooklyn Elevated Road has been settled. President Uhlmann said yesterday:

"The agreement we have made is that the company should advance the wages of the firemen 10 cents a day, placing their wages the same as they were in 1893, before the reduction was made. The wages of the other employes remain the same. We have also agreed to give the conductors a fifteen-minute relay, at the end of the route, in the morning and evening, for breakfast and supper."

Superintendent Campbell and the four Police Inspectors are on the alert, and all policemen have been deprived of their days off until after the railroad troubles are declared over.

Mayor's Advisory Committee.

A meeting of the Mayor's Advisory Committee, appointed to investigate the trolley system, was held in the Mayor's office yesterday, and was attended by representatives of the various railroad companies.

The question of the speed of the cars and other questions were taken up and discussed at great length. Before adjournment, it was decided to hold another meeting on Saturday night, at which representatives from the motormen and conductors are expected to be present.

Funeral of ex-Judge Van Voorhis.

Funeral services over the body of ex-Judge C. W. Van Voorhis were held last evening at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Gilbert Birdsall, 123 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

Dr. G. H. Mandeville of the Dutch Reformed Church conducted the services. He was assisted by Dr. J. S. Ramsey of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue. The burial will take place to-day in Woodlawn.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, snow, probably turning to rain, warmer, southeasterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, rain, warmer, southeasterly, shifting to southwesterly, winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain, warmer, easterly, shifting to southwesterly, winds.

NEW-JERSEY and DELAWARE, rain, cooler, winds becoming westerly. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, rain, winds becoming westerly. MARYLAND, clearing weather, slightly cooler, westerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, rain, followed by clearing weather, cooler, westerly winds. TENNESSEE, fair, westerly winds. KENTUCKY, showers, followed by fair, westerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, cooler in northern portion, northwesterly winds. MISSOURI, fair, westerly winds. VIRGINIA, showers, slightly cooler, westerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, slightly cooler, westerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, warmer in western portion, southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, southwesterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. ALABAMA, fair, warmer, westerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, westerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler in northwestern portion, northwesterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, westerly to northwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, showers, cooler, westerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, rain, cooler, northwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, rain, westerly winds. OHIO, clearing, colder, northwesterly winds. INDIANA, fair, colder, northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, snow flurries, colder, northerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, colder, northerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, colder, northwesterly winds. IOWA, fair, colder, northerly winds. MINNESOTA and NORTH DAKOTA, fair, colder, northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, colder, with a cold wave, northerly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, colder, northerly winds. KANSAS, fair, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, colder, northwesterly winds. MONTANA, fair, colder, northerly winds.

The pressure has fallen in the central valleys, the lake regions, and Southern New-England; it has risen in the Eastern Gulf States and on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope. The area of low pressure, noted in the Eastern Gulf States for the last three days, has moved rapidly northward during the last twelve hours, and is now central in Northern Ohio. An area of high pressure is central over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a new area of high pressure has appeared to the northward of Montana. The temperature has risen on the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to South Carolina; it has risen in the Ohio Valley and lake regions. Throughout the central and western districts of the country there has been little change in temperature. Rain or snow has fallen in the lake regions, New-England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee. The weather will probably clear Friday, except in the lower lake region and New-England. Slightly lower temperature is indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic States and in the lake region. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported: North Carolina—Fayetteville, 2.40; Moncure, 2.30; Chappel Hill, 2.10. Virginia—Salem, 1.60. Rivers—The Upper Ohio River will continue to rise. Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from [illegible] to Charleston.

RECEPTION TO DIPLOMATS

President and Mrs. Cleveland Entertain at the White House.

THE ENTIRE CORPS IN ATTENDANCE

Wives of Cabinet Officers Assisted in Receiving Ambassadors and Representatives of Many Countries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The first of the four large evening receptions given during the Winter by President and Mrs. Cleveland was held to-night at the White House. It was in honor of the Diplomatic Corps, and the entire body of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, accompanied by their Secretaries and attachés, were present in the costumes worn upon all official occasions. The ladies of the Diplomatic Corps attended in great numbers, notwithstanding the heavy rain.

The decorations of the entire suite of apartments were handsome, though somewhat less elaborate than at the State dinners and smaller entertainments. The lack of sufficient room and the large number of guests always present at these receptions make it necessary to utilize all the space possible. The bay window in the East Room was massed with palms, and at the ends of the bunches were colored electric lamps.

Carriages began to arrive shortly after 8 o'clock, and by 9 o'clock the line extended from the entrance of the Executive Mansion down Pennsylvania Avenue for a block or more. The members of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Executive Mansion by the south door, directly into the Red Room, and thus avoided a long wait.

President and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by the Cabinet officers and their wives, crossed the Red Corridor precisely at 9 o'clock and took their places in the Blue Room. The introductions were made by Col. Wilson and Lieut. Gilmore.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the English Ambassador and dean of the Diplomatic Corps, was the first to greet the Presidential party. He was accompanied by Lady Pauncefote, in a rich toilet of willow-green brocade; the Misses Pauncefote, Hugh Gough and Lady Gough, and the Secretaries of the embassy.

In quick succession followed the French, Italian, and German Ambassadors, the Brazilian Minister and Mme de Mendonça, the Misses de Mendonça, and the Misses Willing of New-York; the Nicaraguan Minister, Mr. Guzman, the Argentine Minister and Mme. Zeballos, Austrian Minister and Baroness M. Hengelmüller, the Danish, Swiss, Spanish, Swedish, and Russian representatives, and the envoys from Corea, Japan, and China.

As usual, the Chinese Minister and suite were the most conspicuous figures of all the foreigners. Mme. Yang Yen, in her gorgeous silken robes and peculiar headdress, passed the compliments of the evening with an ease and self-possession that would have done credit to any lady.

Immediately after the Diplomatic Corps came the Senators, Representatives, and the officers of the army and navy, with their wives and daughters.

Mrs. Cleveland wore a toilet of white satin, with a butterfly of turquoise blue velvet on the front of the low corsage. A necklace of diamonds completed her toilet.

Mrs. Gresham wore light pink silk and mousseline de soie.

Mrs. Lamont wore an elegant gown of rose pink satin. Mrs. Carlisle, heliotrope brocade.

Mrs. Bissel wore light blue satin and ermine. Miss Herbert, green satin with red roses. Miss Morton, gray silk and white lace.

Among those behind the receiving line in the Blue Room were Mrs. and Miss Murphy, wife and daughter of the New-York Senator; Mrs. Tracey, the Misses Welling, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Perrine, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Leiter; Admiral and Mrs. Crosby, Representative and Mrs. Coombes.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Judge and Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Morris Delmonte, the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Aspinwall, and a large contingent of army and naval officers.

The Misses Welling Their Guests.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. de Mendonca entertained at dinner this evening the Misses Welling of New-York. The other guests were Miss Stewart, daughter of Senator Stewart; Miss Cara Cullen, Miss Lindsley, H. von Flotow, Count Conrad de Buisseret, Count Julio de Galarsa, Count Louis Szechenyi, Dr. Olyntho de Mazathaens, Domicio de Gama, and Mario de Mendonca.

Mrs. Schofield, wife of Gen. Schofield, gave a luncheon of a dozen covers to-day. The ladies present were Mme. de Mendonca, wife of the Brazilian Minister; Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Belknap, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Gallaudet, Mrs. Clossom, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. and Miss Kilburn, mother and sister of the hostess, and Mrs. Moore, wife of ex-Surgeon General Moore.

Mrs. Cleveland's Musicale.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—There was a distinguished gathering of the ladies of the official circle in the Blue Room at the White House at noon to-day, Mrs. Cleveland having invited her friends to a musicale to hear her former schoolmate, Miss Katharine Willard, who is a brilliant pianist.

SENATOR WASHBURN'S CLAIMS

Ridiculed by the Friends of Gov. Nelson as Without Foundation.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—The Legislature adjourned to-day to Monday. Most of the members have remained in town in order to be in the thick of the Senatorial fight.

The Washburn men claim to-night that Washburn will go into the caucus with 65 votes. This, of course, is ridiculed by the Nelson men, who give the names of seven men who have come out for Nelson in the last twenty-four hours. The Nelson men claim at least 60 votes of the necessary 72, and insist that Washburn will never get above 55. McCleary's vote will be about 20, and that of Comstock is an unknown quantity.

The Populists announce that they will vote for a man of their own party.

Will Employ Only Canadians.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 10.—John Haggert, Minister of Railways and Canals, has asked Andrew Onderdonk of Chicago, who is contractor for the Balsam Lake Division of the Trent Valley Canal, to employ none but Canadian laborers on his works. Onderdonk has consented to do this. This was done to overcome the opposition there has been among Canadian contractors to Onderdonk. Onderdonk also intends to live in Ottawa with his family, so that further cry against him as an alien may be prevented. This contract will cost nearly $1,600,000, and Onderdonk is bidding for an additional section.

A Fierce Gale at New-London.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Jan. 10.—A fierce northeast gale is prevailing here to-night, accompanied by rain. Tugs which came in this evening report that on the Sound the gale is terrific and a tremendous sea is running. No vessels left port to-day, fearing to run into the approaching storm, which is much more severe outside than in the harbor.

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WAS BACHELOR CIRCLE NIGHT

A Brilliant Ball Last Night in the Liederkranz Hall—Those Who Were Present.

The ball of the Bachelor Circle of the German Liederkranz was held last evening in Liederkranz Hall, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. It was one of the most notable events in German society of the season. The rooms of the society were beautifully decorated with palms and plants and natural flowers. The ballroom needed no decorations, for it is one of the most gorgeous apartments of the kind in the city.

The scene within this room at 10:30 o'clock, when the ball was opened, was brilliant. Hundreds of handsome women were there in costumes that would have delighted a painter. Each one, as she entered, received a silver souvenir. In the gallery the Seventh Regiment Band was stationed.

The ball was opened by President Charles Forster, with Miss Ida Haar. They were followed by the ex-Presidents of the Circle and the members of the Executive Committee. These were R. F. Krackowizer and Mrs. MacDonald, R. J. Schaeffer and Mrs. Schaeffer, William Forster and Mrs. Forster, Charles Tobias and Miss Rogers, William F. Palmenberg and Miss Kauffeld, F. M. Woerz and Mrs. Woerz. Following were invited delegations from the Jung Arion and the Beethoven Bachelors.

The dancing programme consisted of twenty-four dances selected from the compositions of Wagner, Strauss, Gounod, Offenbach, Sousa, De Koven, and Bizet.

Among those present were W. Backhaus, Miss Haar, Miss Unger, John H. Backus, Frank A. Ehret, Miss Ehret, John Von Glahn, Theodore Haebler, Joseph Halk, Miss Halk, Charles G. Herbert, R. C. Kammerer, Miss Kammerer, W. H. Klenke, R. A. Knorre, Mrs. Mattage, Mrs. F. Beck, Miss Beck, C. L. Peters, Miss Peters, Col. J. Ruppert, Jr., Emil Schaeffer, Edward C. Schaeffer, Miss Schaeffer, H. F. Schwarz, Miss Schwarz, Miss Boos, Miss Chatillon, Mrs. Douglas, Adolph Liebmann, Miss Liebmann.

Carl Merz, Miss Merz, Charles Tobias, Miss Rogers, George H. Wicke, Robert F. Amend, Mrs. Amend, H. L. Behrens, Mrs. Behrens, Otto H. Dage, Mrs. Dage, W. Diestel, Mrs. Diestel, W. Forster, Mrs. Forster, Otto Gerdau, Mrs. Gerdau, H. Hachemeister, Mrs. Hachemeister, George F. Krapp, Mrs. Krapp, Julius Liebmann, Mrs. Liebmann, Charles F. MacLean, Mrs. MacLean, Edward Miehling, Mrs. Miehling, Edward Newell, Mrs. Newell, R. P. Palmenberg, Mrs. Palmenberg, F. J. Poggenburg, Mrs. Poggenburg, A. Reisenberg, Mrs. Reisenberg.

W. G. Ringler, Mrs. Ringler, Frederick R. Roehl, Mrs. Roehl, Carl Rosenbaum Mrs. Rosenbaum, R. J. Schaeffer, Mrs. Schaeffer, Charles Steinway, Mrs. Steinway, Albert Troescher, Mrs. Troescher, O. B. Weber, Mrs. Weber, F. W. Woerz, Mrs. Woerz, D. F. Pfeiffer, Mrs. H. Ellis, Miss Kammerer, Miss Doelger, Mrs. Liebert, Mrs. John Douglass, Mrs. A. P. Fitch, Otto Volkenning, Mrs. Volkenning, Miss Volkenning, Mrs. Charles W. Held, Miss Bartens, Miss Lorenz, Mrs. Charles Shedler, Mrs. H. Herrmann, Edward May, Paul Micolino, Henry L. Opper, Robert Pasch, G. H. Stonebridge, Jr., Dr. C. A. Timme, George H. Wicke, Fritz Hill, H. J. Haussen, Charles Englehard, Adam Cook.

MANY CHANGES MADE IN CLASS STANDING

The Result of Semi-Annual Examinations at West Point.

WEST POINT, Jan. 10.—As a result of the semi-annual examinations which ended Monday, many changes will be made in the class standing of cadets. Cadet Edward A. Schulz of West Virginia, who held the head for the last two years, dropped in history, law, ordnance, gunnery, and engineering; Cadet Nathan K. Averill of Michigan, who was a former member of the class of '94, stands first in international and constitutional law, ordnance, and gunnery, and second in general history. He stands third in civil engineering. Cadet Casper H. Conrad, Jr., of South Dakota, who also formerly belonged to the class of '94, leads in general history and is second in law and civil engineering; Cadet Harry Burgess of Mississippi stands first in civil engineering, second in ordnance and gunnery, and third in law; Cadet Schulz stands third in ordnance and gunnery and fourth in engineering; Cadet T. L. Ames of Wisconsin, the famous football centre, stands fifth in civil engineering; Cadet Jens Bugge, Jr., of Minnesota, is fourth in law, and H. E. Smith of Minnesota stands fifth in the same branch; Cadets McGrew, Richardson, and H. A. White stand third, fourth, and fifth in general history.

In the second class, Cadet William H. Tschappat of Ohio stands No. 1 in natural and experimental philosophy, Cadet E. R. Stuart of West Virginia in chemistry, Cadet Robert M. Brookfield of Pennsylvania in drawing, and Cadet Stephen M. Kochersperger in drill regulations.

In the third class, Cadet W. D. Connor leads in mathematics, Cadet Abermethy in French, and Cadet Oakes in drawing.

Cadet Wooten is head of the fourth class, with Cadet Boggs a close second. The results in other studies will be made known to-morrow.

Invited to a Dinner in Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore is to give its fifty-eighth annual dinner on the night of Jan. 24, and to-day Daniel E. Conkling and John R. Bland, Secretary of the Association, came to Washington and invited these gentlemen to be the guests of the association:

Senator Hill, Controller Eckels, and Representatives Springer, Grow, Boutelle, Allen of Mississippi, Bynum, Dolliver, Quigg, Bankhead, Milliken, and Coffin.

When Mr. Bland extended the invitation to Mr. Hill the Senator said that he was not sure that he could attend.

"I am not much on dinners," Mr. Hill added, with a smile, "although I have made two or three exceptions lately."

DR. WEBB'S FLOODED LANDS

Damages Caused by the Erection of the Beaver River Dam.

VALUABLE PROPERTY OVERFLOWED

Arguments Begun Before the Board of Claims to Recover Damages from the State for the Injury.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The State Board of Claims listened to arguments for and against Dr. Seward Webb's claim against the State for $184,000 for damages for injury to the Adirondack Railway in Herkimer and Hamilton Counties

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Silver King.
BIJOU, Broadway, 30th, 31st Sts—8:15—The Country Sport.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, 57th St-7th Av—2:00—Philharmonic Society.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Taming the Shrew.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, 57th St-Broadway—Day and Evening—Exhibition of George Inness Paintings.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Blue Jeans.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Dr. Syntax.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Orientreise.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL, 119 West 40th St—8:15. Kneisel Quartet.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Don Giovanni.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
ST. JAMES HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:15—Lecture, "Hawaii," illustrated.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	31	33	8:30 P. M.	35	35
6 A. M.	32	34	6 P. M.	31	36
9 A. M.	34	32	9 P. M.	31	36
12 M.	35	35	12 P. M.	32	35

Average temperature yesterday.....34½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....32⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....28½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

RELIEF FOR THE TREASURY.

Concentration is now the only hope of doing anything in this session of Congress to meet the financial situation. That, we should say, must be very plain to any observer. We have no desire unduly to criticise the past; the only pertinence it has to the present lies in what it shows cannot be done. It was certainly praiseworthy in the President and the Secretary of the Treasury to desire a comprehensive reform of the currency, a complete retirement of the Government from its intimate and responsible connection with the banking business to which neither its organization nor its resources are adequate or suitable, the creation of a bank-note currency at once sound and elastic, and the inclusion in this system of State bank issues on safe conditions. All these things are "devoutly to be wished," and in our judgment they are all of them bound to come. But the fate of Mr. Carlisle's scheme of legislation is conclusive. This Congress will not undertake so extensive and varied a work. As it could not be well done in the short session, and as the very plan proposed to it was found, on study, to be defective, uncertain, and possibly dangerous, there is no reason to regret its failure.

It is quite probable that nothing can be done in the next few weeks. It is perfectly certain that not more than one thing can be done. What, then, is the best thing on which to concentrate all efforts? So far as the currency is concerned the answer is simple. We have already set it forth. It is authority for the Treasury to borrow on a low-rate bond for the redemption of legal-tender notes and to meet any deficit in the revenues. That covers the requirements of the present situation completely. It is all that is or can be needed for some time to come; it is all that Congress can do with entire certainty that it is making no mistake, and it is all that there is any chance that Congress can be persuaded or impelled to do. It should be made, therefore, the single object of the combined energies of all the friends of sound money, and especially of the Administration.

The difficulty in the Treasury and in the business situation, so far as it is connected with the currency, comes solely from the drain of gold. For this there are various causes, some connected with trade, and which legislation cannot remove, and therefore ought to meet. But the most important is the general doubt—not very definite, not very strong, perhaps, but quite enough to be effective—as to the ability of the Treasury to maintain gold payments. The doubt would be instantly, completely, and permanently set at rest if the Secretary had the authority to borrow money with which to retire and cancel notes or to meet any deficiency in revenue. With that authority, the whole world would at once see that the Treasury could not only meet all possible requirements, but could prevent the renewal of those requirements. He could not only get the gold to redeem the notes when presented, but he could destroy the notes once redeemed. He would not be obliged, as now, immediately to reissue them, and then be forced to provide gold again to redeem them, and so on over and over and over.

We do not, for our part, flatter ourselves that such a measure as this can be passed by Democratic votes alone. We do not see any reason why it should be or why that should be undertaken. It is not a political question. It is not a measure to meet a situation for which either party alone is responsible. It is forced upon the country by a policy pursued now by one party, now by the other, sometimes by both. It demands precisely the kind of action that secured the repeal of the Sherman bill, and if that action is pressed firmly, fairly, in good faith, we believe that it can be attained. We appeal with all earnestness to the honest men in the House and in the Senate, without regard to party, to devote themselves to this end.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE PEOPLE.

If Speaker Fish was controlled by party considerations in making up the more important committees of the Assembly, which appears to be the case, he made a display of very short-sighted politics. It must be obvious to any sagacious public man that the people have become tired of having their interests sacrificed or perverted by politicians for the benefit of party organizations, and that the inevitable effect is loss and not gain for the party for whose supposed benefit it is done, just as soon as the people get a chance to express their feelings at the polls. The proportion of citizens who are ready to vote independently, as a means of expressing their disapproval of the conduct of the party in power, even when the opposing party has done nothing to win their confidence, is large and is growing year by year. There is no effectual way of expressing distrust of both parties at once, and so long as neither pursues a course calculated to win and to retain popular confidence one after the other will be tried and rejected.

Nothing was plainer in the last election in this State and in this city than the determination of the voters to punish those who had betrayed their confidence and subordinated their interests to those of political machines, and the desire of the majority of the people for reform in legislation and in the administration of public affairs. The vote was not determined by party zeal or by party feeling, and the Republicans were put in control only because that was the necessary result of a vote of want of confidence in their opponents. There is as much antipathy to having legislation controlled by the Platt machine as by the Hill machine, to having public interests sacrificed to one party organization as to the other, and common prudence ought to indicate to the Republican leaders in the Legislature that the safest course to insure benefit to their party when another election comes is to pass measures that are demanded by the people, and the surest way to produce another reaction against the party in power is to fail to meet this demand.

In nothing was the public demand made so plain as in that which affects the administration of municipal affairs. The people did what they could do by their vote to get rid of corrupt bossism and to substitute businesslike management for partisan control. They expected the Legislature to do its part toward giving effect to the purpose so clearly indicated. To the demand for municipal reform the Republican Party owed its unexampled vote in this city and the unusual representation from the city which it secured in the Assembly. By far the most important legislation affecting municipal affairs that is called for must affect this city alone. And yet Mr. Fish made up a Committee on Cities that is conspicuously weak, and put at its head a man from Rochester who is chiefly known as an active partisan. He left out of it the representatives from this city known to be most in sympathy with the demand for reform. This not only showed a disregard of the public interest which the people here have most at heart, but it was a grave political mistake. By no such means can the party strength gained by the last election be retained.

This is not the only instance of a disregard of public considerations at the behest of party leaders. The changes in the Constitution of the State make the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, next to the Cities Committee, the most important for the work of the session, and yet Mr. Fish made it up of very poor material, and placed at its head a man of no fitness for this work, at the bidding of one of the most disreputable politicians in the State. The composition of the other committees is not open to serious criticism, but these two are of more importance at just this time than all the rest. The Cities Committee will have to deal with matters in which the people are taking a keener interest at present than they are taking in any other subject of legislation, more in this city than they are taking in all other subjects, and yet that committee has been made up to suit Republican politicians rather than to promote the work of municipal reform.

It becomes a question now whether the work of the session at Albany is to be directed to serve designs of politicians or to promote the ends of better government. Those who are concerned for the latter cause in this city should omit no effort to put before the Legislature the measures required for the attainment of their object, and to rally to such measures the support of public opinion. Let the question be fully tested whether the legislative majority will serve the people to whom it owes its power or the bosses who seek to prostitute public trusts to private gain. Then will the people be prepared to pass judgment upon the work at the next election, which will be devoted almost exclusively in this State to choosing a new Senate and Assembly.

THAT DISCRIMINATING DUTY.

In the course of some remarks about the European retaliatory movement against imports of food products from this country, our esteemed contemporary in Chicago, The Tribune of that city, says:

"Before the Democrats began to tinker with the tariff there was a good export business in American cattle, and our revenue from sugar imports exceeded $30,000,000 per year. Now the business of cattle exporting is laid low, and the receipts from sugar duties have been reduced to about $5,000,000 per annum."

If The Tribune will look at the official reports and refresh its memory concerning the provisions of the McKinley tariff it will ascertain that there was scarcely any revenue from imports of sugar during the four years immediately preceding the enactment of the present tariff. The Republican Party put raw sugar on the free list in 1890, at the same time imposing on refined a duty of half a cent a pound for the enrichment of the Sugar Trust. The revenue from sugar imports in 1892 and 1893, instead of being more than "$50,000,000 per annum," was less than $250,000. Here are the official figures:

Duties in 1892	$76,795
Duties in 1893	163,958

But the value of sugar free of duty imported in those two years was $223,965,819. On the other hand, the duty of 40 per cent. in the new tariff will soon yield revenue at the rate of at least $30,000,000 a year.

The discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound on sugar from bounty-paying countries—the cause of this European retaliatory movement—was a part of the McKinley tariff, and when the sugar schedule of the new tariff was framed this part of it was taken from the McKinley act. But in the McKinley tariff the discriminating duty was applied only to refined sugar—all raw sugars being on the free list—while in the new tariff it is applied to raw sugar as well as to refined, because raw sugar has been made dutiable. This difference, we think, was not fully perceived at the time.

The Democratic Party is ready and anxious now, however, to repeal this dangerous tax, in order that our export trade may not continue to suffer by reason of it. The Democratic Party in Congress—a little group of Sugar Trust Senators excepted—acknowledges this error and desires to correct it by repealing the duty. The Republican Senators admit that the exaction of it is inflicting great injury upon our export trade, but they will not permit it to be repealed. They have united with the little group of Sugar Trust Senators in preventing the Senate from taking any action whatever upon this important question.

NECESSARY TO STREET CLEANING.

Mayor Strong shows a full appreciation of the fact that in order to secure clean streets in this city there must be a co-operation of the Health and Police Departments with that of Street Cleaning, and he is promptly directing his efforts to bring about such co-operation. There have been many defects in the management of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning in times past, but he has had difficulties to contend with which he had no power to overcome.

Some of the ordinances of the Health Department have an important relation to cleanliness of streets, and many of the city ordinances relate to the same subject, but the Commissioner of Street Cleaning has no power either to make or modify or to enforce regulations of this kind. He has to rely mainly upon the police to enforce the municipal regulations, which forbid sweeping or throwing litter into the streets, and which require ashes and garbage to be set out at a certain time in separate receptacles. This important duty of the police has been systematically neglected in the past, and no man can keep the streets in a tidy condition so long as slovenly practices by the people are permitted with impunity.

There is every reason to believe that when Col. Waring takes charge of the Street Cleaning Department, as he will next Tuesday, he will speedily organize the force under his control on an efficient basis. He will doubtless make up the force of better material and get from it a reasonable amount of decent work. He may be expected to get rid of the crippled and the lazy, and put a stop to the loafing that has so long passed for labor on the streets. As soon as he has time and resources for the purpose, we have no doubt he will improve the facilities and appliances of the department and the methods of the employes for collecting and disposing of the dirt and refuse of the city.

But with all this, he cannot alone prevent the negligence and slovenliness which would mar the effect of the best system of street cleaning in the world. The careless habits of the people, which are by no means confined to the poorer and more populous sections of the city, must be corrected. Ordinances intended to prevent unnecessary littering of streets and sidewalks must be enforced. The co-operation required for this can be easily effected if the heads of the departments concerned are properly disposed and reasonably zealous. This is what the Mayor is endeavoring to bring about, and if he finds any difficulty in it, that will be additional reason for enabling him to make a change in the heads of departments.

THE CUP DEFENDER.

It is rather a pity that the famous deed of gift provides in effect that the possession of the America's Cup shall be contested by vessels which are of no use for any other purpose than contesting it. That is true, at least, on this side of the water. On the other side there are races enough provided for single-stickers of the first class to appease the ambition of an ambitious sportsman, and would be even if there were no such trophy as the America's Cup in the world. Even in England, however, the fact that the trophy exists has exercised a distinct influence in increasing the size of cutters. Nobody builds a first-class cutter with a view to racing without cherishing a secret hope that, after she has been proved to be the best of British yachts, she may prove to be good enough to win back the cup and gain for her owner immortal renown. So first-class cutters have been growing bigger and bigger ever since the first contest in which a cutter took part, that in which the Genesta was the challenger. And now it is recognized that the challenger, in order to have a fair chance of success, must "build to the limit." So, of course, the defender must build to the limit also.

The trouble is that a defender is of no use for anything except cup defending. The builder of a successful competitor for the honor and glory of defending the cup has his reward in the honor and glory. But the builder of an unsuccessful competitor has no reward at all for a very large expenditure. There is no racing season here that would justify the richest owner in maintaining in racing trim a boat that takes thirty or forty men to handle properly. When the unsuccessful competitor has been proved unsuccessful there is nothing to be done with her except to convert her into an undersized schooner or to convert her into junk. In neither case is there anything like a fair return for the outlay. If she be not good enough to defend the cup she is good for nothing. The case is much worse with a racing yacht than with a racehorse. The thoroughbred has been said to be a mere gambling implement, but that is absurd. A thoroughbred is an excellent animal for many other purposes than racing, and he is also useful for improving the breed of horses. A racing yacht is not at all in the same situation. You cannot cross her with a shovel-nosed coal barge and produce a fast and even half-bred yacht. You can do nothing but turn her into a poor schooner or break her up.

So it is unlikely that, with the experience of 1893 behind them and with the existing financial conditions, there will next season be a squadron of competitors for the honor of defending the cup. It is possible that the owners of one or more of the vessels then built may think that they did not have a fair chance and may fit them out anew to try again. It is fair to presume that there will be at least one new boat built in New-York, and to hope that one will be built in Boston to try conclusions for the honor of these ports. If there should be only one it would be necessary to refit one of the old ones, or to bring the Vigilant back from British waters for the purpose of getting "a line" on the new boat. For evidently it would not do to run the risk of meeting a British challenger with a boat that had never been tried against anything of her own size. But it is pretty plain from experience that we cannot trust to an old boat, for it is extremely likely, to say the least, that the Thistle would have been too good for the Puritan and the Valkyrie for the Volunteer. The America's Cup is the American trophy that is most eagerly coveted in Great Britain, and it is not to be imagined that we will let it go for want of spending money to insure its retention.

ADDITIONAL CONSULS IN TURKEY.

The recommendation by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for two additional American Consuls in Asiatic Turkey and the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Hitt in the House to the same effect are well timed. The full importance of prompt action can best be understood by a survey of the situation.

For more than sixty years there has been in the Turkish Empire a force of American missionaries engaged not merely in spiritual and educational work among all classes of the people, but in efforts to improve their social and temporal condition in every respect. Often attacked most bitterly, they are to-day the most respected and the most influential foreigners in the Turkish Empire. Always showing deference to Turkish authority, always obeying the laws in every particular, no matter how harsh and unjust they may be, they have counseled the same course for all over whom they have had any influence, whether Armenians, Greeks, Turks, Jacobites, Nestorians, or others. The charges that they have been connected in any way with the schemes of Nihilistic revolutionists are simply absurd. They have not failed to protest against oppression, whether by Turkish officials, irresponsible chiefs, or Christian ecclesiastics, but have invariably supported the regular administration of the Government.

These missionaries are located in most of the principal cities of the empire, Constantinople, Smyrna, Brusa, Marsovan, Cesarea, Sivas, Trebizond, Erzrum, Harput, Bitlis Van, Mardin, Mosul, Aintab, Marash, and Adana, besides several places in Syria. In each of these cities and in many other smaller places they own a large amount of property in the form of buildings for schools and dwelling houses. Aside from the large institutions at Constantinople and Beirut there are colleges at Marsovan, Harput, and Aintab; academies or seminaries at Smyrna, Mardin, and Marash, and high schools in the other cities. Altogether, including Syria, they number about 250 American citizens, not including children, and they hold over $2,000,000 worth of American property. For their protection there are the legation and Consulate General at Constantinople, Consulates General at Smyrna and Beirut, a Consulate at Sivas, and a Vice Consulate at Aleppo. The City of Brusa is easily reached from Constantinople, and the Cities of Marsovan and Cesarea with comparative ease from Sivas, and Aintab, Marash, and Adana from Aleppo.

For those in Eastern Turkey there is really no protection at all. Erzrum is a hard four days' journey from Trebizond, and Harput a long six days' journey from Sivas on the west and more than that from Erzrum on the north. Bitlis is at least six days' journey over rough mountain roads east of Harput and about the same distance south of Erzrum. Van is two days beyond Bitlis, while Mardin is four days south of Harput. There are English Consuls at Erzrum, Diarbekir, (between Harput and Mardin,) and Mosul, and a Vice Consul at Van. Americans have in some cases looked to them for assistance, but the Turkish Government has not looked favorably upon such arrangements, and practically they have been compelled to rely entirely upon personal influence with local officials. That during all these years there has been so little difficulty is a marked tribute to the good sense and sound judgment of the missionaries.

The events of the last three years have, however, brought about a different condition of affairs. The country has been steadily deteriorating. Brigandage and violence are increasing on every hand. It is only a few weeks since a missionary, while on the high road near the City of Cesarea, was robbed of everything. The absolute failure to secure any efficient punishment for the murderous attacks on Dr. Reynolds of Van some years since and on Miss Melton, near Mosul, last year, has emboldened the lawless Kurds. It is true that arrests were made in each case, and there were profuse promises and elaborate statements, but after all nothing was done that really acted as a deterrent from similar acts in the future. The reason for this simply is that there was no United States official within reach to see to it that orders from Constantinople were enforced. Unless such officials are appointed, a repetition of these and other outrages may be expected at any time.

But it is not merely for the actual preservation from murder and pillage of a certain number of American citizens and their property that we urge the prompt adoption of the resolutions presented in the Senate and the House. We hold firmly to the position of non-interference with the internal affairs of other countries, but we hold also to the right of this country to do all that it can for the spread of the principles of justice and equal rights for all. It is a fact, to which every United States Minister and every British Ambassador at Constantinople has borne witness, that to American missionaries is due by far the greater part of what advance there has been in Turkey. Candid Turkish officials—and there are a few such—have said the same, while the people of every race and religion bear universal testimony to the good that has been done by these representatives of all that is best and noblest in American life. The time, we believe, has come when in order to the preservation of what has already been accomplished, to say nothing of future advance, the United States Government must take the step indicated and appoint Consuls at Erzrum and Harput. The expense will be very little, almost nothing in comparison with the good to be accomplished.

Since the recent beginning of the new movement for the suppression of bovine tuberculosis in Massachusetts, and up to Dec. 15, there were examined in that State by the Cattle Commissioners 5,392 cattle, and 810 of these were condemned and killed. The number of diseased cattle on the Island of Nantucket was a little less than 2 per cent. of the whole number, (618,) and the Commissioners are of the opinion that not more than 10 per cent. of the cattle in the State are infected. "I know," said the Governor in his message to the Legislature on the 3d inst., "that in such legislation as may be enacted your wisest care and best judgment will be exercised, and that no backward steps will be taken."

The cable dispatches this morning attribute the defeat in the Chamber of Deputies of M. Millerand's motion to release Gérault-Richard, Casimir-Perier's insulter, to M. Dupuy's threat to resign if the motion were adopted. But M. Brisson's action was perhaps more effective than M. Dupuy's threat. M. Brisson led to the President's chair M. Pierre Blanc. M. Pierre Blanc is eighty-eight years old. A Savoyard, he has always represented the Savoie. He represented it in the Piedmont Parliament when it was Italian, he represented it when it voted for annexation to France, he has been the only member of its delegation of five Deputies continuously in the Chamber since 1876. He is Nestor, he talks like Mentor, he has the voice of Stentor. In France, impregnated above everything with classicism, those who do not like to attribute great effects to small causes will remember that French deliberative assemblies have been influenced on innumerable grave occasions by repetitions of scenes described in Fénelon's "Télémaque" and in Barthélemy's "Voyage du Jeune Anarchasis en Grèce."

A Maine school teacher, much disturbed in mind, reports that one of her pupils, a small boy of no particular distinction, when asked recently to define the word "man," retired into his inner consciousness for a moment and then spoke these words: "'Man'—a living being, unfortunate enough to know it." Vigorous questioning as to whence he had plucked a carnation so peculiarly, arsenically green, failed to elicit any other response than "I just made it up." If he told the truth, and did "just make it up," the teacher is right in thinking the event a portentous one; perhaps it is portentous, even if the little boy lied. Invented or stolen, the phrase had impressed him as meaning something, and that fact is very terrible.

A CONTESTANT WITHDRAWS

Congressman-elect Ellett Will Take His Seat Without Opposition.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 10.—Col. Tazewell Ellett, the Democratic Congressman-elect from this district, will now take his seat in the next House without opposition. J. W. Southard, the Republican candidate who opposed Col. Ellett and who recently served a notice of contest upon that gentleman, has retired from the field. In a letter written to Col. Ellett to-day Southard states that he withdraws his notice of contest. This step was taken, he says, after consulting with the leaders of his party, both here and in Washington.

Ellett's majority over Southard was over 7,000, and the latter never had a ghost of a show of making a case. It was no doubt this fear that caused the Republican leaders to advise him to retire from the field.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening was devoted to the exposition of the works of Richard Wagner. As a natural result, the house was a large one for such a discouraging night. Had the weather been clear, the audience would have been the largest that has attended any concert of the gentlemen of Boston this season. The programme was comprehensive and delightful. It embraced the following numbers: Overture to "Rienzi," Elizabeth's aria from Act II. and the prelude to Act III. of "Tannhäuser," the overture to the "Flying Dutchman," the balcony scene and the prelude to Act III. of "Lohengrin," the prelude to Act III. and Walther's prize song from the same act of "Die Meistersinger," the procession of the gods from the last scene of "Das Rheingold," the Spring song from "Die Walküre," the "Waldweber" from "Siegfried," and Hans Richter's arrangement of Siegfried's passage to Brünnhilde's rock, the morning dawn, and the Rhine journey. The soloists were Mme. Nordica and Anton Schott.

It is hardly necessary to say anything about either of these singers. Mme. Nordica's Wagner singing has been made sufficiently familiar in the course of the opera season, and Mr. Schott's can be made sufficiently familiar to any reasonable human being in about three minutes. There was very little left of either Hans Sachs or Sieglinde when he got through with his work last night. Mme. Nordica deserves a special word for her beautiful delivery of Elsa's baleony reverie. Mr. Paur is hardly an ideal interpreter of Wagner's music. He is too methodical. His readings remind one of M. Maurel's acting. The whole scheme is on the surface. This is especially the case when Mr. Paur has to deal with such a delicate and poetic bit of music as the first part of the prelude to Act. III. of "Die Meistersinger." The joints of his phrasing show themselves altogether too clearly. In the overture to the "Flying Dutchman," where he was compelled to take a tempo too fast for such dissecting articulation, he was at his best. The number was played with splendid spirit, with warmth, and with color. It made one think of the Boston Symphony Orchestra of old times. In the prelude to Act. III. of "Lohengrin," the conductor was again at home. In the music selected from the trilogy, he appeared to less advantage. Here again his deliberate method of exposing all the joints between phrases was injurious to the romantic spirit of the music. However, it was a delight to hear all the old favorites again, and the concert served as a pleasant foretaste of the feast which Mr. Damrosch is to set before us later on.

PICTURES AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The collection at the Union League Club this month consists of some seventy or more pictures, all of which are by American artists, and the display is highly creditable to native talent. Two rooms are hung in double lines, each work being well placed and satisfactorily lighted. As a new Art Committee was elected last night, due credit must be given to the old one for the thorough manner in which it has performed its duties, including the arrangements for this exhibition—its final work.

Prominent among the canvases shown, though not in the catalogue, is a portrait of John Jay, painted by Alfred Q. Collins. The likeness is admirable, and the workmanship artistic and broad. The picture is owned by the club, and will hang permanently on its walls.

Mr. Dearth's "Landscape" (20) is sure to attract much attention, as being dignified, sober, and very serious in its effort to reproduce a difficult phase of nature. The treatment is exceedingly simple, the results are obtained with sparing use of pigment and by much directness. A delightful sense of harmony prevails throughout the entire composition, and it shows fine appreciation of nature. Mr. Sartani in his "Mannasquan Beach" (15) gives much charm to his subject, and in a big way, and, by suggestion, conveys the feeling of the sea and shore. The landscape by C. H. Davis (58) is small, but in his most attractive style, full of delicate color, and much the best he has shown this Winter. Mr. Tryon is also at his best here, with an excellent, serious example, somewhat low in key, but well carried out. "The Pool," by Mr. Murphy, is a familiar subject, though none the less welcome on that account. Mr. Robinson's "Yachts at Night" is so slight as to be but a note for future reference, and Mr. James M. Hart's "Behind the Clouds" takes one back to earlier days.

There is bright color and skillful arrangement of flower beds in perspective by Mr. Van Boskerck in his "Garden Path," and a good appreciation of the interesting lines of composition and attractive picture making, but Mr. H. P. Smith's landscape that hangs near it seems unnecessarily low in key and dark in color—faults that are the more apparent by reason of its surroundings. As much may be said, however, of Mr. C. W. Eaton's "Winter." Mr. Eaton has been at much pains to key his picture well up, and he has conveyed an extremely good feeling of light on the white of the snow, combining with it considerable delicacy of color.

Mr. Ried is surely kaleidoscopic in his "Waterfall," (31,) and though he has suggested his figure rather daintily and brought together many pretty colors, there is an utter absence of repose to his work, and absolutely nothing in the way of values. Proximity or distance fails to unravel this tangled skein of color. Mr. Appleton Brown has one of his attractive apple blossom subjects, this time called "May," and there is a sketchy bit by the late Mr. Wyant, full of possibilities. By Alexander Harrison there is a "Moonrise" that is by no means up to his usually very high standard, and it altogether lacks his rich, full, vibrating color, remembered in other work.

There is a cleverly drawn coast scene by W. T. Richards; a canvas by Boggs that has much more feeling of color than is usual with him, and is pleasant as being a departure from his customary grays. Mr. Picknell has a strong, vigorously painted landscape, full of sunshine and brilliant greens, and there is a sketch by Howard R. Butler, attractive in its open air qualities. Mr. Inness, whose work should certainly be familiar to the average gallery visitor in these days, has a large sunset, "A Winter Evening," that fully represents him. There are other landscapes by Mr. Palmer, Mr. Bristol, and Mr. Whittemore, and a group of six small panels by A. C. Howland. Mr. Wiggins is the only animal painter represented, and this time we have some sheep from his brush. He calls his picture "Storm Clouds," and the canvas shows an ably-painted sky effect, full of breeze and movement, holding well together throughout, and being interesting in color and arrangement.

Among the figure pictures Mr. Wiles's "Danseuse" stands out as perhaps the most important, and shows a girl reclining on a seat. The figure is a trifle under life in size, and conveys the idea, unfortunately, of being too small, particularly as to the head. Otherwise there is much ability in the painting and considerable knowledge displayed in the drawing and modeling. Mr. Wiles has always cleverness, and this canvas shows much seriousness of purpose.

Mr. Hassam's "Girl in a White Dory" is an extremely good impression in all its details, and sends everything near it down several degrees in color. Rarely has Mr. Hassam been more happy in his realization of sunshine, and his peculiar technique seems particularly well suited to such effects. The right hand and arm of his figure, however, do not explain themselves easily.

"The Annunciation," by Mrs. Cox, shows care and thought, and is painted with much ability, but the arrangement of the wings of the angel seems awkward, and forms a disagreeable line. There is more sentiment and poetry in Mr. Rose's "Flight Into Egypt" and greater religious feeling. Mr. Rose has a tendency to tones, lower it would seem than are necessary, a fault that age in his picture is not likely to improve. "A Virginia Morning," by Mr. Cinedulst, has been already seen at the Academy and been recently produced in color very successfuly. The composition is very pleasing, and is carried out with skill and judgment. Mr. Middleton shows continual improvement, and his woman's figure here is a more important contribution than any seen this Winter. Both in drawing and painting, it is decidedly an advance, and but for an insistance on a tendency to a disagreeable cross line, both in flesh and textures, calls for commendation only.

Miss McChesney's "Spinner" that won the Dodge prize last Spring improves on a second acquaintance, and shows as clearly as ever the influence of the Dutch painters on this clever young woman. Mrs. Dewey makes the third of the trinity of women at this exhibition, with her "Sisters," (59,) Mr. Denman's "Sea Shell" is so delicate and tender in color, and possesses so much charm, that it is to be regretted there is so little thought evident in the composition. From Mr. Beckwith there is a "Nut Brown Maiden," comely as to face, and agreeable in color. "A Country Girl," by Mr. Boughton, is as good as anything recently shown by him. Mr. Watrous shows a monk near a very disrepputable-looking statue, and calls it "The Silver Wedding," a title quite inexplicable, that must be left to the visitor to figure out for himself. There is "A Quiet Nook," by Francis C. Jones, with his perhaps too pretty girls, so familiar now, and by Mr. Maynard a "Circe" with dexterously painted tigers. Mr. Ward has a "Churning," Mr. Curran two unimportant small canvases, and Mr. Moeller shows much the most satisfactory of his recent work, "Contestants."

The "Canal," by Mr. Platt, shows the first results of his recent visit to Venice, and is a charming bit, delightful in color and pleasantly suggestive of the place. Mr. Chapman has two views of the battle between the United States and the Macedonian, of which No. 23 is preferred.

There are ably painted pigs by Mr. Walker, and from abroad a Ridgeway Knight, a Bridgeman, and a peasant by Charles Sprague Pearce, very suggestive of Jules Breton.

Few of the pictures have been seen before, the majority coming directly from the artists' studios.

May Have Become a Republican.

It is reported that Alderman Schilling, who has been counted as an O'Brien Democrat, has joined a Republican Club in the Twenty-Fourth District.

BRITAIN IN JAPAN'S WAY

The Victorious Squadron May Not Ascend the Yang-tse-Kiang.

WILDE AND HOWIE AT THEIR WORK

Unauthenticated and Contradictory Rumors of the Death of the King of Corea—An American Enterprise.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says the British Government has wired instructions to Admiral Fremantle, commanding the British fleet in Chinese waters, to prevent, by force if necessary, the Japanese squadron from ascending the Yang-tse-Kiang River.

The dispatch further states that the Americans, Wilde and Howie, who were arrested at Kobe on the steamer Sydney in November last in consequence of the discovery of a plot entered into with the Chinese Government to destroy the Japanese fleet by means of explosives, and who were subsequently released on parole, have arrived at Wei-Hai-Wei, and are engaged in the work of preparing explosives for use in the carrying out of their scheme.

A dispatch to the Central News from Pekin says that Gen. Wei Juk Wei, who was recently arrested by order of Li Hung Chang, has arrived there, and has been turned over to the Board of Punishment. He will be condemned by the board on charges of retreating in the face of the enemy, cowardice, extortion, and plundering.

A dispatch from Yokohama to The Globe says that some Japanese newspapers print a report that the King of Corea has been assassinated, while other papers assert that he has been prostrated with epilepsy.

A dispatch to a news agency from Yokohama says the new Corean Administration has failed in its efforts to raise an internal loan, the native capitalists refusing to take part in the movement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Minister, has not received any dispatch from his Government concerning the reported death or illness of the King of Corea.

Recent mail advices from Japan are to the effect that the King's father has relinquished his regency over his son's dominions, and that the indications point to the restoration of the King to his former power.

It is understood that the authority of the King will not be restricted, except that he will have the co-operation of an advisory board in all matters of state.

The members of the Corean Legation in Washington have not received any official communication from their Government for several months, and are dependent for information on newspaper advices and letters from friends in Corea.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—At the request of the Japanese Government, Edward C. Potter, son of O. W. Potter, the millionaire of this city, who was for years President of the Illinois Steel Company, left for the Mikado's empire last night. He is to instruct the conquerors of China how to utilize the great mineral resources of that country, and to make them independent of foreign countries in the manufacture of steel rails, armor plate for their war ships, and steel and iron for their engines and machinery of all kinds. A great iron and steel plant will be established in Japan by the Government, and the machinery for its equipment will be purchased in this country.

ACCIDENTS TO VARIOUS VESSELS.

American Schooner Elbridge Souther Abandoned, But Crew Saved.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, Capt. Shanklin, from New-York Dec. 29 for Glasgow, which arrived at Moville yesterday, ran aground at Skelmorlie, Scotland, during a thick fog. It was floated later and proceeded to port. A very dense fog has hung over the Clyde for several days past, and there have been no arrivals of vessels at Glasgow since yesterday morning. Five steamers due at Glasgow and Greenock have not arrived, and it is believed that they are lying at anchor in the Clyde.

Lloyds agent at Nagasaki telegraphs, under date of Jan. 9, that the Pacific Mail steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, from San Francisco for Yokohama and Hongkong, previously reported ashore south of Kagoshimo, Japan, is reported to have been floated and safely anchored in Kagoshimo Harbor. She will probably arrive at Nagasaki on Jan. 11.

The British steamer Petriana, Capt. Luckham, at Rouen from Philadelphia, reports having had a terrific passage. Her decks were swept by heavy seas several times and two lifeboats and the davits were carried away. One seaman was washed overboard and lost.

LEGHORN, Jan. 10.—The British schooner George Kilner, Capt. Rees, from St. John's, N. F., Dec. 5, which arrived here yesterday, lost sails and was obliged to jettison a portion of her cargo on the voyage.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—The American schooner Elbridge Souther, Capt. McNeil, which sailed from Philadelphia Dec. 15 for Caibarien, went ashore on San Felipe Key on Dec. 31. She was abandoned Jan. 4. The crew was saved.

CUBAN TARIFF AGREEMENT

Concession of the Second-Column Tariff for American Favor.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—A modus vivendi between the United States and Cuba has been agreed upon, pending only settlement of the date upon which it shall become operative. By the terms of the agreement Cuba concedes the second-column tariff in return for the most-favored-nation treatment.

A commission of forty members, the majority of whom represent West Indian interests, has been appointed to deal with the proposed reform of the tariffs in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Spanish producers are alarmed over the prospect of foreign goods being allowed to enter the Spanish colonies on a favorable basis, and have started an agitation that is likely to have considerable effect on the decisions of the Government.

When the reciprocity treaty was abrogated the duties upon imports into Cuba from the United States, as they existed under the former laws, were revived and caused a severe discrimination against the products of this country. While they were primarily in favor of Spanish products, they were also so much in favor of English ones that export merchants in this country were unable to compete, except in hog products and certain articles which were protected by patents.

The Cuban merchants and consumers, having observed the benefits derived by opening their ports to American products, began agitating the question of discriminating duties as soon as the old and higher duties went into effect. They were aided by the shippers from this country, whose business was practically ruined, and while the Cubans brought the matter before the home Government as forcibly as possible, the merchants in this country organized and brought the subject to the attention of President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham.

During the operation of the reciprocity treaty American merchants obtained a greater market for their goods than they had ever enjoyed before, their brands became well known, and the superiority of their goods was everywhere recognized. When the higher duties were again placed upon them the Cubans rebelled, and when the goods ceased to enter their ports they made strenuous opposition to their Government's action.

The Spanish Government at the time of making the reciprocity treaty with this country established another tariff for use with other countries, divided into two columns, the first of which contained higher rates of duties than the second, which tariff did not, of course, apply to us while reciprocity lasted. On the cessation of reciprocity the Spanish Government applied to this country the first column of said tariff, leaving England and other countries in the second column.

The result, as indicated by the Madrid cablegram, will undoubtedly be in favor of this country, and once more place American shippers on the same footing with those of all countries except Spain.

Notwithstanding the great difference between the duties levied upon goods from this country and from Spain, all of which are in favor of Spanish goods, the Cubans will favor American goods as far as they can, because of their recognized superiority, and the trade with Cuba will be rapidly revived.

The merchants in this city who trade with Cuba say that they have no fear of Spanish goods, and that they are willing to compete with all other countries upon even terms.

CABINET COUNCIL IN ENGLAND.

Supposed Subject of Discussion Expenditure for War Ships.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A Cabinet council was held at noon to-day, but nothing is known about the character of the proceedings. It is believed that the chief topic of discussion was that of naval expenditures, upon which Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, and Earl Spencer conferred last week.

Lord Rosebery and Earl Spencer at that conference favored the expenditure in 1895 of an amount equal to that expended in 1894 for the purpose of building war ships. That was opposed by Sir William Harcourt, as he was expecting a budget surplus and wished to effect certain economies and popular reforms.

No agreement being reached, it was decided to call a Cabinet meeting at as early a date as possible in order to take the sense of the members on the question. Consequently, the members of the Cabinet who were abroad were summoned home by telegraph.

The Council adjourned at 1:50 P. M. After the adjournment Sir William Harcourt took luncheon with Sir George O. Trevelyan and Mr. Henry H. Fowler, respectively Secretary for Scotland and Secretary for India. All of the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting. Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster General, was summoned from Monte Carlo, and Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre, President of the Local Government Board, was recalled from Cannes, whither they had gone last week intending to remain until the end of the month. Both arrived here by special train last evening.

PROF. BURDON SANDERSON.

The Famous Pathologist Now Oxford Professor of Medicine.

Prof. John Scott Burden Sanderson, who has just been appointed Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in December, 1828. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh. He was Medical Officer of Health for Paddington from 1856 to 1867; has been physician to the Middlesex Hospital and the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton.

He held the office of Jodrell Professor of Physiology in University College from 1874 to 1882. On Nov. 29, 1882, he was elected Waynflete Professor of Physiology at Oxford. He was Professor Superintendent of the Brown Institution from 1871 to 1878.

Dr. Sanderson was employed by the Royal Commissioners to make investigations respecting the cattle plague in 1865; was sent by her Majesty's Government in 1885 to North Germany to inquire into an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and was occupied in an inquiry for a Royal Commission as to the extreme heat on the health of workers in the Cornwall mines in 1869. In 1883 he sat on the Royal Commission of Hospitals for Infectious Diseases. He is the author of several invaluable works on physiological and pathological subjects, and received a royal medal in 1886 for his researches on animal and plant electricity and on the nature of contagion.

THE ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

A Protection for Misled Followers of Irresponsible Agitators.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Debate on the Anti-Revolution bill was resumed in the Reichstag to-day. Count von Limburg-Stirum, Conservative, spoke in support of the bill and vehemently denounced the pretensions of the Socialists that they constituted the labor party.

Herr Munckel, Richter Radical, next spoke in opposition to the bill.

Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, Imperial Minister of War, in a brief but vigorous speech, in which he was frequently interrupted by Singer and Liebknecht, Socialists, declared that the discipline of the army was still perfect, and the men composing it were ready for duty against any force whose enmity to the empire or its institutions might call their services into requisition. It would be rampant lunacy, he said, for the Socialists to attempt to put their theories into practice, but the time would come when their followers would compel the Socialist leaders to take a dangerous position. The bill was required to obviate the necessity of the army having to put upon the sand hills the misled followers of irresponsible agitators.

Dr. Schoenstedt, Minister of Justice, refuted the legal objections to the bill raised by Herr Munckel.

FRENCH CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH

Motions to Release Gerault-Richard and Other Prisoners Fail.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Discussion of the question of releasing M. Gérault-Richard from prison, in view of his having been elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was resumed in the Chamber to-day. Premier Dupuy declared that if the Chamber voted for M. Gérault-Richard's liberation another Cabinet must carry out the work which has been laid out by the Government.

The doyen of the Chamber, M. Pierre Blanc, Deputy for Savoie, was called to the chair by M. Brisson, who made a brief speech, which was warmly applauded.

The liberation of M. Gérault-Richard was then moved by M. Millerand, Socialist.

The Premier's threat to resign had the desired effect, as the proposal to release M. Gérault-Richard was rejected by a vote of 309 to 218.

Deputy Habert moved a general amnesty of political prisoners. The motion was lost by a vote of 345 to 167.

M. Challemel-Lacour was to-day re-elected President of the Senate.

ARMENIANS SEEKING REFUGE.

The New Patriarch Ismirlian Preaches Fidelity to the Government.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to The Times from Odessa says that large numbers of Armenian refugees are daily entering the Caucasus, traveling through Turkey to reach their destination.

The St. James Gazette publishes a dispatch from Constantinople, which says that the new Armenian patriarch, Ismirlian, was formally enthroned yesterday as "The Patriarch of all the Armenians."

After he had taken the oath, the Patriarch delivered an address, in which he said: "Fidelity to the Government ought to move in accord with the conviction that we enjoy complete security of our honor, lives, and property. The rights of the nation and the Church are sacred and imprescriptible."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Mr. Frye, from the Senate Committee on Commerce this morning, made a favorable report on the amendment to the Consular bill providing for additional Consuls at Erzeroum and Harpoot, in Turkish Armenia.

VICTORIA'S PREMIER REMAINS.

Turner Sacrifices to the Public Good His Personal Inclinations.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 10.—The difference of opinion between the Government and the Assembly in regard to the proposed reduction in the salaries of members and officials is not so serious as to bring about a crisis.

Premier Turner informed the Assembly this morning that he would not retire, and the members congratulated him upon having sacrificed his personal inclinations to the public good. The consensus of opinion is that a change in the Ministry at the present time would endanger the financial position of the country.

This evening the Assembly adopted the Government proposal to reduce the Governor's salary from £10,000 to £5,000, beginning with the next Governor. It is believed that in consequence of this decision only a rich man will be able henceforth to maintain the dignity of the Governor's office.

The Assembly also adopted the proposal to reduce the salary of members of the Assembly from £300 to £240.

The Legislative Council rejected the Income and Land Taxes bill, thereby creating a dead-lock between the two houses. The Council would have passed an income tax bill alone.

RAJAH OF CHITRAL MURDERED.

Ameer Ulmulk Has Seized the Throne and Proclaimed Himself.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.—The Rajah of Chitral, a country south of the Hindoo Koosh Mountains, has been murdered by his brother, Ameer Ulmulk, who has seized the throne and proclaimed himself ruler.

It is believed that a British expedition will be sent to punish Ulmulk.

Marriage of Crispi's Daughter.

NAPLES, Jan. 10.—The civil marriage of Premier Crispi's daughter and Prince Linguaglossa took place here to-day. A congratulatory dispatch was received from King Humbert. The Queen, the Prince of Naples, and many Ambassadors and Ministers have sent presents. The Syndic of Rome gave a gilt bronze inkstand, which won a prize at the Chicago Fair.

Portalis Arrives in Mexico.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—It is reported that M. Portalis, editor of the Dix-Neuvième Siècle, has succeeded in reaching Mexico. Portalis left Paris suddenly, in the latter part of November, in consequence of the exposure of the blackmailing scandal, in which a number of newspapers were involved. It was said at the time that he had gone to Brussels.

Swedish Ministry in Disfavor.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 10.—The Swedish Ministry recently increased the flour and grain duties as a sop to the Agrarians, who threatened to make a formidable attack upon the Government on the reopening of the Riksdag on Jan. 14. The Government's action has offended nearly everybody and weakened its power.

Austrian Railways Snowbound.

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—Heavy snowstorms are prevailing throughout Austria. Railways are blocked and trains are snowed in, inflicting great discomfort upon passengers and, in some cases, causing them great suffering from cold and hunger. The Archduke Franz Ferdinand is a passenger on one of the snowbound trains.

The Pope Is Thankful to Heywood.

ROME, Jan. 10.—Cardinal Rampolla, on behalf of his Holiness, the Pope, has written a letter to Joseph Heywood, thanking that gentleman for his services in connection with the return of the Vatican relics which were exhibited at the Columbian Exposition, at Chicago.

Americans Married in England.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—W. B. Davenport of New-York was married in All Souls' Church this afternoon to Miss Nonita Saunders, daughter of Alfred Saunders of San Francisco. The bride was attended by Miss Kidder of New-York. The wedding was a very quiet one.

Inscription on Reichstag Portal.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The Reichsanzeiger says that the question of an inscription on the portal of the new Reichstag Building will be discussed at the next sitting of the Building Commission. The Emperor's opinion on the subject has been neither asked nor expressed.

Significant Civility in France.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—A reception to the Diplomatic Corps was given at the Palais de l'Elysée this evening. At the dinner which followed the reception the wives of the British and United States Ambassadors sat, respectively, on the right and left of the President.

Competition in Steamship Lines.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Central News says it is reported in Liverpool that the Cunard and White Star Steamship Companies intend to compete with the German steamship lines between New-York and Genoa.

Fatal Snowstorm in Foggia.

ROME, Jan. 10.—A terrific snowstorm, accompanied by a gale, swept over the town of Calenza, in the Province of Foggia, yesterday, demolishing a number of houses and killing eight persons.

Illness of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Prince of Wales is suffering from the effects of a chill which overcame him last night. His condition is not serious.

Bank Failure in Rome.

ROME, Jan. 10.—The Banca Popolare suspended business yesterday evening.

Elkins Sure of Nomination.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 10.—Ex-Secretary Stephen B. Elkins seems to have overcome every obstacle for the nomination as United States Senator, and his friends will hold a caucus to-morrow night and nominate him on the first ballot. There are fifty-two outspoken Elkins men, and this number will nominate if they so desire on the first ballot. The early naming of a Senator to succeed J. N. Camden will clear the way for the Legislature to get down to work and be ready to adjourn at the expiration of forty-five days, the constitutional limit for regular sessions.

The Public Ledger Almanac.

The Public Ledger Almanac for 1895 is out. This little book of useful information not only supplies the traditional long-felt want for Philadelphians, but is a handy book for any one to have.

Unlike many other newspaper almanacs, it is not offered for sale, but is distributed gratis to the readers of The Philadelphia Ledger. This is the twenty-sixth annual issue of the

UNION LEAGUE ELECTION

A New Commission for Greater New-York Favored.

GEN. PORTER AGAIN PRESIDENT

Call for a Power of Removal Bill—Confidence in Mayor Strong—H. C. Frick Admitted to the Club.

The Union League Club took positive ground at its meeting last night against the continuance of the present Greater New-York Commission, of which Andrew H. Green is Chairman, disapproving of the bill introduced by Senator Lexow with that object in view, and favoring the recommendation of Gov. Morton for a new commission.

Officers of the club were also elected, Gen. Horace Porter being again chosen President. H. C. Frick of Pittsburg was elected a member of the club.

There were nearly 300 members of the club present at the meeting, a larger attendance than usual. Gen. Porter presided.

Salem H. Wales presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Union League Club does not approve the bill recently introduced into the Senate by Senator Lexow, which, if adopted, will, in effect, perpetuate the commission now in existence in charge of the important questions affecting the consolidation of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, but the club does approve the recommendation in Gov. Morton's message and emphasized by Mayor Schieren that a commission be at once created by an act of the Legislature, composed of the most capable citizens of the various localities interested, and to be charged with the power and duty of framing a charter and reporting the same to the present Legislature.

E. B. Hinsdale, Chairman of the Committee on Political Reform, presented an elaborate report. After congratulating the club on the splendid results of the last election, the report declared that there is a greater work still to be done in securing the fruits of that election. It continues:

The chief head and front of the offenders in this municipality has been a benevolent organization known as the Tammany Society. The organization in its inception was never intended for the purpose to which it has been debased. It has assumed to itself the functions of guiding and organizing the political movements of the Democratic Party in this city. Justly considered, in its action, it has performed none of the proper functions of a political party. Its methods have not been democratic, but autocratic. Its results have been plunder, fraud, and the debasement of the American system of government. It has been simply and only, so far as its managers are concerned, a business corporation or combination of individuals for private gain and public plunder. It has seized upon all of the offices of the city, and has controlled, through legal machinery, the magnificent annual resources of the city, amounting to over $34,000,000. It has derived an enormous revenue from its system of assessments upon officers and employes of the city, from the highest to the lowest.

The Tammany Society has aided and abetted the most gigantic frauds upon the ballot box, and has found in these frauds its buttress and bulwark. Whatever vice is reeking and ignorance prevails, there it has found the chief support of its organization. In proportion as vice, crime, and ignorance prevail in the most degraded portion of our city, in the same proportion has the strength of Tammany increased.

One of the chief causes why the city has been so long enthralled is because party managers on both sides have insisted that, in municipal affairs, the party organization should remain intact. One of the favorite arguments that have been used and repeated time and again in both parties has been that it is necessary for the good of the party to keep the same party organization in city matters; that to abandon the national and State party organization in city matters for the sake of the city and support a reform city ticket would demoralize the respective parties on national and State issues. We think this is entirely fallacious and will not bear examination. In many respects the City of New-York is like a business corporation, created for the benefit of the citizens, and, like such corporations, should be governed on business principles, although it is on a larger scale. This analogy is not entirely true, but very nearly so.

The great experiment of attempting to manage this city on a non-partisan basis is about to be entered upon. In view of the failure of all past methods, the people have decreed by their vote that this new experiment shall be tried. The standard bearers have been selected with the distinct pledge that the experiment shall be attempted in good faith. Any attempt to build up a party machine for the benefit of either party out of the great reform movement which has been so auspiciously inaugurated in the City of New-York will surely recoil upon the heads of those who undertake it.

The attempt to have a municipal government upon a non-partisan basis has been demanded by the people. The pledge of the standard bearers chosen was given to the people that they should have such a government. The experiment ought, in good faith, and with persistent effort, to be made. Party managers, as such, whose purpose is to gain advantage for a party rather than to secure a good administration, must be made to stand back and keep their hands off from this Government.

At the outset the administration of Mayor Strong is handicapped by the presence in the Municipal Government of a body of office holders who have been placed in their respective positions by the abhorrent influence so familiar to the people. The election of last November in this city better never have been won, unless it be followed by legislation such as will pave the way to the inauguration of genuine reform. The Legislature should pass at the earliest practicable day a bill giving the Mayor of this city the power of removal and appointment to all offices fairly within the scope of his duties. Any failure to pass such a bill, or any tampering with this measure by any one in the supposed interests of persons or parties, will receive the severe condemnation of the citizens. The public are in no mood to be trifled with in this matter. They are determined that the incoming administration shall have an opportunity to redeem its pledges; that no excuses shall be made or accepted for a failure to do so. Mayor Strong is powerless to accomplish much in the way of reform without legislative aid, and that aid should come speedily, without conditions or limitations that can by any possibility embarrass the execution of the purpose declared by the people to have a reform administration.

As a club we have unbounded faith in the integrity of purpose of Mayor Strong to fulfill all his pledges and give the city a genuine non-partisan business administration. Republicans as we are, devoted to the principles of that party, believing that the prosperity of the country depends upon the success of our principles, we see clearly that this city's true interests will be promoted if good government shall result from this great reform movement.

There are many proposed measures of reform of pressing necessity that we do not discuss, among them the reorganization of the Police Department. The consideration of that question should be kept in abeyance until the report of the Lexow committee shall be made. At the present moment the bill giving the Mayor power to remove from office and appoint to the same should receive the immediate and early attention of the Legislature, as a measure essential to the further progress of the work of reform that is before the people of this city.

We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of New-York be respectfully and earnestly requested to give its early attention to the passage of a bill providing for the Mayor's power of removal of present incumbents in office. Such a bill is demanded by the best sentiment of the city, and its passage should not be and cannot be rightfully be hampered or embarrassed by any considerations of party expediency. The needs of the city in this matter are paramount to all other considerations.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the recommendation in Gov. Morton's message that prompt action be taken by the Legislature upon this important measure.

The report was accepted and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the club: H. C. Frick of Pittsburg, Cornelius Zabriskie of Jersey City, Francis W. Breed of Lynn, Mass., and Benjamin E. Hicks, Charles M. Talntor, Henry G. Runkle, Robert N. Kenyon, Mason A. Stone, Christopher R. Corning, E. F. Hyde, Newton Requa Squire, Henry Corbit Davis, Charles Henry Davis, and Allan C. Bakewell of this city.

The opposition to H. C. Frick was apparently withdrawn, as it was stated by the Secretary of the club that out of 210 votes cast for the admission of members, Mr. Frick received 209.

The election for officers and committees of the club for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

President—Horace Porter.

Vice Presidents (Class of 1897)—William L. Strong, William Brookfield, J. Adriance Bush, and Robert M. Gallaway; to fill vacancy, (class of 1896)—Locke W. Winchester.

Secretary—George Bethune Adams.

Treasurer—William G. White.

Executive Committee (Class of 1897)—Henry W. Cannon, Alfred E. M. Purdy, Joseph Bushnell, George W. Lyon, and John R. Van Wormer.

Committee on Admissions (Class of 1897)—William Hull Wickham, Henry Thompson, Richard P. Herrick, Frederick H. Von Stade, and Eugene D. Hawkins.

Committee on Library and Publications—(Class of 1897)—Hoffman Miller, T. Monroe Davis, and Morton C. Nichols.

Committee on Art—Harry W. Watrous, Eugene V. Connett, Jr., William B. Dowd, Joseph S. Stout, William D. Harper, Howard Willetts, and John H. Flagg.

Committee on Political Reform—E. B. Hinsdale, Clarence C. Buel, James A. Blanchard, Cephas Brainard, Thomas L. James, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Isaac H. Bromley, Charles C. Beaman, Salem H. Wales, James C. Reed, Edward Mitchell, Frederick D. Grant, and William M. V. Hoffman.

Auditors—Donald Mackay, Walter A. Pease, and Charles Davison.

There was no opposition ticket in the field, and the election was practically unanimous, except in the case of Robert M. Gallaway, who, it was reported, was scratched by a number of the voters. This, it was said, was due to the trouble between Mr. Gallaway and the late George Montague, who had been Treasurer of the club for many years, over the discharge of a clerk.

Secretary Adams refused last night to give for publication the tellers' report of the number of votes cast for each candidate on the ticket. It has been customary heretofore to give these figures for publication. The Secretary did not deny that Mr. Gallaway had fallen behind the rest of the gentlemen on the ticket, but absolutely refused to give any information about the matter.

SOCIETIE L'AMITIE'S MASQUERADE

Merry Time for the Dancers at the Annual Ball in the Lexington Avenue Opera House.

Societie Française L'Amitie gave the first of the so-called "French" balls at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, last night.

There was plenty of fun, a host of pretty girls, and enough striking costumes to furnish topics of conversation for the sightseers. There were ten men for every young woman dancer.

The hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens, the American and French flags, and the banners of L'Amitie. The orchestra on the stage was hidden from view by a grouping of evergreen trees.

D. Roedelsperger, manager of Delmonico's Beaver Street restaurant; Charles Jaimes, Superintendent of the New-York Club, and E. Blanc, Steward of the Hardware Club, were the Reception Committee.

The officers of the society looked after the comfort of the guests. Jules Rehant, steward of the Arkwright Club, is President; Bernard Muller, head waiter, First Vice President; J. Sebatier, head waiter, Second Vice President; J. B. Guttin, Treasurer; A. Steinmetz, Vice Treasurer; J. Bustanoby, General Secretary; F. Drogan, Corresponding Secretary.

The floor managers were Louis Moratelli, A. Steinmetz, J. Bustanoby, R. Drogan, F. Tucoulat, E. Berthier, Charles Chaplus, E. Walter, and G. Locarnini.

A big supper and wine room was well patronized. There were twenty-two regular numbers on the dance programme, with a number of "extras," considerately added for the benefit of the pretty girls.

"Die Orientreise" a Success.

Dismal as was last evening's weather, enough people eager for Teutonic farce braved its terrors to fill almost every seat in the Irving Place Theatre. Their courage was rewarded, too, for "Die Orientreise," which had its first presentation "on such a night," proved to be an extremely lively piece of nonsense, amusing almost from beginning to end, and its absurdities provoked an immense amount of laughter of the heartiest kind.

"Die Orientreise" was presented in English at Daly's Theatre in London last Summer under the title of "The Orient Mail." F. C. Burnand made the adaptation. The German authors, Blumenthal and Kadelburg, have made better constructed plays than this one and plays inspired with a humor somewhat more delicate, but none, perhaps, that was more effective. The story is somewhat tenuous, and the action is too often delayed while this or that actor tells about things that have happened off the stage. The capture of a train by brigands somewhere in the Balkan provinces, and the holding for ransom of a Berlin perfumer and a mysterious lady who happened to be traveling with him and whom the papers described as his wife, form sufficient basis for a wild domestic upheaval when the traveler succeeds in getting home at last. In it, of course, his real wife and her father, mother, and sister take leading parts, while the sister's lover, a crazy Bulgarian, and a most inconvenient old Consul assist in making life miserable for the unfortunate victim of circumstances.

Rudolf Senius was the suspected husband last night, and admirably expressed his conflicting emotions. Anna Braga made a delightfully pretty and ingenuous little sister, Anna von Romanowska was a properly pathetic wife with a grievance, and Wilhelmine Schlüter the mother-in-law of immemorial legend. Max Hänseler, Arthur Eggeling, Julius Strobl, Max Bira, and Jacques Horwitz played the minor roles.

The Mayor on the Investigations.

When asked yesterday what he thought of further investigation by the Lexow committee of New-York City departments, Mayor Strong said:

"We do not want to come into competition, but I will say that we are going to investigate the city departments whether the Legislature does or not."

Mayor Strong, from the outset of his term, has declared that a thorough investigation of the city departments by the Commissioners of Accounts would be made, but he has not placed himself in opposition to further legislative investigations.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Speaker Hamilton Fish is at the Murray Hill.

—Gen. W. L. M. Miller of Louisiana is at the Astor.

—Gardiner G. Hubbard of Washington is at the Gilsey.

—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado is at the Holland.

—Congressman J. H. Walker of Massachusetts is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Assemblyman A. B. Gardenier of Chatham, N. Y., is at the Grand Union.

—S. H. H. Clark, receiver of the Union Pacific Railway Company, is at the Windsor.

—Prof. S. P. Langley of Washington and Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore are at the Brevoort.

—Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland and ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut are at the Waldorf.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.

12:50 A. M.—418 East Twentieth Street; Thomas O'Brien, tenement; damage, $10.

2:22 P. M.—507 West Fiftieth Street; Wallace Mott, factory; no damage.

4 P. M.—47 East Seventy-sixth Street; Warren Fischer; damage, $25.

5:20 P. M.—187 East Twenty-third Street; D. Woodward; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—705 First Avenue; Charles Sehaleau; damage trifling.

8:15 P. M.—217 East Eighty-eighth Street; Emil Mosen; damage, $100.

6:30 P. M.—[illegible] Ninth Avenue; chimney fire; damage trifling.

WILL RECAST THE PARTY

With Mr. Brookfield Out Mr. Platt Will Be in Control.

THIS WILL MEAN A REORGANIZATION

Friends of The Thirty and an Element Among Republicans Ready for a Change—Nucleus with the Milhollandites.

An important crisis is approaching in the affairs of the Republican Party in this city.

Unless Mr. Platt, fearful of results, withdraws his support from the opponents of William Brookfield in the contest for the Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee when he thinks it is time to dodge, Mr. Brookfield will, in all probability, be defeated.

Mr. Platt and his men like Jacob M. Patterson and Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin have so diligently conspired to defeat Mr. Brookfield that it is now almost certain that they will be successful.

Then will come the local Republican revolution. Platt will be in full control of the old county organization, but the organization will become nothing but a shell.

The defeat of Brookfield will mean the restoration of the old régime, the return of the same old crowd of political time servers, whose previous control caused the Committee of Thirty to come into existence for the purpose of reorganizing the party and getting it out of the hands of the tricksters. It will wipe out all the work of the Thirty and not only will the old band get back, but Platt will have made his grip firmer and harder than ever.

He will start out to capture the patronage that is to be given the Republicans by Mayor Strong. The latter, however, is not the kind of man to deliver up to Platt, even if Platt tried to use the pending Power of Removal bill to bring him to terms.

The fact is that Mr. Strong and his friends will be left in complete control of the local situation if Mr. Brookfield is defeated, and if it suits their purpose Platt can be totally divested of any power in this city.

With the Platt crowd in control there will be no longer any reason why the friends of the Thirty should stay with the old spoils-hunting machine, and already many of them have determined to join forces with the Republican organization of which John E. Milholland is the representative head, and thus to organize a new County Committee, which will be absolutely independent of Platt.

It is an easy and practical scheme, especially under existing conditions.

The Milholland organization has at least a first-class nucleus for a district organization in every one of the thirty Assembly districts of the city. Each district organization is made up of enthusiastic and hard-working Republicans. The Milholland county committee is a numerous body, and contains many earnest Republicans. With the aid of the friends of the Thirty, the Union League Club influences, and the vast numbers of Republicans now affiliated with the old organization, who would certainly follow the lead of men like William Brookfield, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and Gen. Samuel Thomas, a magnificent Republican organization could be built up in a week.

All that would be left to the Platt machine would be the old timers, who would then be able to lead only themselves, and that would not always be a safe undertaking.

That such a move is now contemplated by the best men in the old organization is certain.

It would leave in the lurch men like Patterson, and Murray, and Kerwin, George Wanmaker, John Reisenmeher, and a lot of others of tha ilk.

Some of the o timers, too, like John Simpson and John Collins, would doubtless be glad to join in this revolution against Platt. Mr. Simpson will have nothing to do with Murray or Patterson, who he blames for preventing his election to Congress at the last election.

No one can say that this new Republican movement would have the support of Mayor Strong, for he has said more than once that he will not use his office in any way to influence this plan, but after the revolution became an accomplished fact, and the new organization was in perfect working order, it would be plain that almost all of Mr. Strong's Republican friends and almost all the leading representatives of the kind of Republicanism that Mr. Strong approves of, would be affiliated with the Anti-Platt organization.

In this view of the case it is very difficult to see how Mr. Platt and his little group of followers could successfully hunt for local patronage for their clan.

Mayor Strong has said that personally he would be very glad to see Mr. Brookfield re-elected to the Chairmanship. This, of course, has not pleased Messrs. Murray and Patterson. Perhaps it was that fact that led them to hurry down to the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon and have another talk with him. It was an animated discussion. The two leaders pulled their chairs up very close to the Mayor's desk and they talked at him for some moments very industriously. He was noticed to shake his head very persistently as though he was refusing to agree with them.

It is safe to say that the callers went away without any encouragement whatever, and that the Mayor has no idea of aiding them in their fight against his friends. After leaving the Mayor the two leaders had a little conference out in the corridor with ex-Sheriff James O'Brien. Neither the Mayor, Mr. Murray, nor Mr. Patterson would discuss the object of the visit.

Sorrows of a Literary Kaiser.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Pity the sorrows of a poor young literary Emperor! He has felt the smart of criticism, the bitterness of piracy; and now he is paying the further penalty of his ambitions by being credited with any abnormally offensive article in the press which appears to reflect his opinions. The Militar Wochenblatt, an important German service paper, came out last night with a hotly bellicose review of the military events of the year, and already, says the Berlin oracle, some people are beginning to detect in it his Majesty's own literary style. The general belief, however, is that the Minister of War wrote it, at the Emperor's dictation, in order that Germany might not be forgotten in Europe on New Year's Day. The article, it is said, is bound to cause a sensation. For us, our pulse still equably keeps time. We do not expect a service paper to preach peace, nor do we ever supopse that the ultimate object of the German Army was for purposes of evangelization in foreign parts. A review of military events which calls on officers to keep alive the warlike spirit, and ends with the platitude "Toujours en vedette," does not necessarily, so far as we can see, bring Europe nearer to an Armageddon.

Building Association Tax.

From The Lancaster (Penn.) New Era.

One item of the new tax bill which will be acted on by the State Legislature at its present session will receive a great deal of opposition. It proposes to levy a tax of 1 mill on the value of every building association share on which no money is borrowed. On some of the shares in building associations money is borrowed by the owners, while on others none is ever borrowed, but the shares are held merely as an investment. The proposed bill discriminates between these two classes. It will be remembered that even the detestable income tax law exempted building and loan associations.

Men Laid Off in Chicago Stock Yards.

From The Chicago Times.

Retrenchment in operating expenses is the order of the day at the stock yards. It is estimated that within the last thirty days nearly, if not quite, 4,000 men have been laid off by the various concerns doing business within the limits of the stock yards proper. The Union Stock Yards Company has dispensed with the services of about sixty men from its railroad department, and further decrease in the force may be made. According to an official the company is not doing over half its ordinary business in this department. The decrease is principally in dead freight, which is 70,000 cars short of the record at this time last year, and 40,000 cars less than it was a month ago. About the only business handled by the company now comes from the packing-house industries, which have kept well up to their normal standard. The decrease in the force of men employed in the big packing houses is much greater than ever before, and, according to statements from officials, the reduction is likely to continue unless business shows an improvement.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

LINSLEY—CHAUNCEY.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, 1895, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, assisted by the Rev. Benjamin Yarrington, Mary Renshaw, daughter of the late Peter Schemerhorn Chauncey, D. D., to the Rev. George Thomas Linsley of Newtown, Conn.

TYNG—BUSHNELL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, by the Rev. John E. Bushnell, Mary Rockland, daughter of C. Rockland Tyng, to Robert Stowe Bushnell.

DIED.

AROSEMENA.—At Larchmont, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Mandle Southwick, daughter of the late Henry C. and Ellen D. Southwick and wife of Jos. X. Arosemena.
Funeral private.

ASTOR.—At Cliveden, England, on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1894, Mary Paul, wife of William Waldorf Astor.
Funeral services will take place at Trinity Chapel on Saturday morning next, Jan. 12, at 11:30 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CRAWFORD.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, at the residence of her grandmother, 89 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, Fl

SOCIETY CYCLERS RACE

Women of the Exclusive Michaux Club Riding for Gold Medals.

MUCH INTEREST IN THE EVENT

Introduction of Cyclometers Started a Good-Natured Mileage Competition—Mrs. Minor Now Leads—Music Rides at the Club.

That bicycling is more than a temporary fancy among society people is proved by the continued interest taken in the sport by members of the Michaux Club, the most exclusive wheeling organization in the city. Women especially are becoming enthusiastic, and six of the fair members are now engaged in a long-distance competition for prize medals, at the clubrooms, in the Bowman Cycling Academy, Broadway and Fifty-second Street.

The competition is carried on during the four sessions held by the club every week, and on the 17th inst. it will close. Then it will be known which of the six fashionable ladies have won prizes. The prize list comprises two medals—a gold one for the winner, and one of silver for the rider making the second best record.

The competitors now are Mrs. John C. Minor, Miss Martin, Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Miss Hawley, and Miss Remsen.

Mrs. Minor is considerably ahead of her rivals, having covered 115 miles up to yesterday's session. Mrs. Butt is second, about 15 miles behind Mrs. Minor's figures. All of the competitors take a keen interest in the event, and at every session of the club they are on hand at the appointed hour, eager to begin. The sessions last from 3 to 7 P. M.

The long-distance event was not thought of until a number of the ladies purchased cyclometers. Then was evinced a desire to ride long and often, and every additional mile indicated by the patent counter seemed to inspire a greater effort, and to make the sport more exciting, a laughingly-made suggestion that prizes be offered was adopted.

The riding is made very pleasant on the spacious wheeling floor of the academy by the lively strains from a Hungarian orchestra stationed in a little balcony, trimmed with bunting and flags of many colors. And when one of the riders desires a rest and a drink of tea, an obliging maid, in a dainty white cap and apron, has a cup ready as soon as she dismounts.

There are eighty ladies who are now members of the club, and many more have made application for membership. Quite a large number visited the academy yesterday, in spite of the rain, and most of them took a spin.

A big crowd of members is expected on the closing day of the race.

Among the well-known society ladies who ride at the academy, or who intend to take lessons there, are Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall, Miss Lauterbach, Mrs. Belknap, Miss L. L. Strong, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. R. P. Huntington, Miss Dinsmore, Miss G. Dunham, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Edward Winston, Mrs. Adenbury, Miss Low, Miss Perry, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Jay, Mrs. Addison Cammack, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. W. G. Park, Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, Miss Jefferson Davis, Miss C. Furniss, Miss M. E. Ward, Miss C. E. Ward, Mrs. M. P. Taber, Mrs. J. H. Hinton, Miss McAllister, Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. De Forest, Mrs. Norrie, Mrs. Kingsley, Miss S. Townsend, Mrs. Piffard, Mrs. S. O. Vanderpool, Miss Strong, Mrs. F. B. Wesson, Mrs. Childs, Mrs. De Coppet, Mrs. Stuart Coates, Miss Gibert, Miss Virginia Fair, Mrs. Laurence, Miss Schuyler, Miss Grace Horton, Mrs. James B. Townsend, Miss Catherwood, Miss Horton, Mrs. G. Hoffman, Mrs. Walter Chapin, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Clement Moore, and Mrs. R. Lounsbery.

None of the ladies has yet had the courage, if she desired to do so, to appear in bloomers. In fact, they have been very conservative regarding dress, only two or three having come out in anything except the modest cycling skirt.

Mrs. McCoskry Butt rides in a very pretty suit—a combination of divided skirt, leather leggings, and Spanish jacket. Another very becoming costume is worn by Mrs. Fred Edey. It consist of a dainty white sweater and a brown tailor-made suit, the skirt reaching to the tops of her boots.

So rapidly has the ladies' membership grown that the club promoters have requested the gentlemen members to vacate their comfortable quarters in the west end of the academy to make room for the fair devotees of the sport. The routed members will move into new locker and lounging rooms to-morrow. These are at the east end of the academy and will be an improvement over the place vacated.

There is talk of a quadrille ride in the near future, and undoubtedly it will be a big success, for the members seem to take very favorably to the idea. A fancy-dress ride is also a possibility for February.

C. Wyndham-Quin is one of the prime movers in the club. His suggestions always find favor with the members. James B. Townsend and Elisha Dyer, Jr., are also active in the management of the organization. They are all expert riders, Mr. Quin being an old hand at the sport.

PARK RULES FOR CYCLISTS.

New Orders Issued for Prospect Park and the Pathway to Coney Island.

Every cyclist in the metropolitan district will be interested in the new rules issued yesterday by Park Commissioner Squier, regulating the use of wheels in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and on the new pathway to be completed in the Spring. The rules are very favorable to the wheelmen, and are as follows:

No person shall ride or operate a bicycle or tricycle on the park paths in Prospect Park. Wheelmen walking upon park paths may push their wheels along the paths, but in no case shall the wheels be taken upon the turf.

Wheelmen must observe the law of the road, keeping to the right of the road, and passing vehicles going in the same direction to the left wherever practicable. Coasting is forbidden. Wheelmen must keep their feet upon the pedals and have thorough control of the handle bars of their wheels at all times when riding. When riding at night wheelmen must have a lighted lamp on the front part of their machines.

Neither horses, carriages, wagons, nor pedestrians shall be allowed on the bicycle pathway. Wheelmen dismounting on the bicycle pathway must remove their wheels from the graded surface to the turf until ready to remount.

No wheelmen shall ride at a rate of speed exceeding eight miles an hour in the park, or ten miles an hour on the pathway, nor twelve miles an hour on the bicycle pathway between the park and Coney Island. Racing on the bicycle pathway is prohibited.

AMENDMENT FOR GOOD ROADS.

Suggestions That Will Be Made to League of American Wheelmen.

Among the amendments to the constitution of the League of American Wheelmen to be proposed at the National Assembly in this city next month, is one relating to the setting aside of one day at each session for the consideration of ways and means for advancing the work for road improvement.

This amendment has been prepared by Chief Consul Potter of the Empire State Division. The important subject has not been given sufficient prominence recently, according to Mr. Potter's idea, and his amendment, if adopted, will provide against such a condition. The amendment reads:

Article II. of the by-laws if further amended by adding the following:

"(f) At each annual meeting of the National Assembly at least one day shall be devoted exclusively to the consideration of ways and means for advancing the work for road improvement within the various States and to the determination of a plan or plans for the effective co-operation of the State divisions in the further advancement of this branch of league effort. The day or days devoted by the National Assembly to the separate consideration of road improvement subjects under this section shall precede the regular business meeting of the Assembly, and shall include such proceedings as shall have been determined and announced by the National Committee on Improvement of the Highways. At this meeting any member of the National Assembly may invite the presence of citizens not members of the league, and the Committee on Improvement of the Highways may provide for lectures, addresses, or reports from such persons as in the judgment of said committee are well qualified to encourage and advance the work for improved roads."

Some other amendments which Mr. Potter proposes to offer are as follows:

Article IV., Section 4, of the Constitution, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"The annual meeting of the National Assembly shall begin on the third Monday in February in each year."

Article VII., Section 1, of the constitution, is hereby amended as follows: From the language of the article as now framed, to wit, "The league shall provide and furnish an official organ to be known as The L. A. W. Bulletin, which shall be distributed to the membership, and no division, sub-division, or consulate east of the Rocky Mountains shall establish or contract for an official organ of its own," strike out the words, "which shall be distributed to the membership."

Article II., Section 1, Sub-Division (e) of the by-laws is hereby amended so that the opening sentence, "At all meetings of the National Assembly," &c., shall read, "At all business meetings of the National Assembly."

Libertys Will Continue to Bowl.

For some reason not yet made known, the bowling team of the Liberty Wheelmen announced its withdrawal from the cyclists' tournament on Thursday, but yesterday the resignation was recalled. The wheelmen bowlers no doubt will be pleased that the Libertys withdrew their resignation, for had they not done so it would have lessened the interest in the tournament. According to the rules the games scheduled with a club that pulls out of the race after it is once started are forfeited, just as though the team failed to put in an appearance at the appointed time.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—"Dute" Cabanne, the St. Louis phenomenon, has signed a contract to ride a Spalding wheel during the coming season. He will be a team mate of Tyus and Zanger.

—The East Orange Cyclers will have a bowling alley constructed in their clubhouse before the close of the present month.

—Blauvelt, the famous Jersey rider, has signed a contract to ride for a well-known manufacturer for the coming season.

—The national circuit races this year will occupy fifty days. Last year they were held in forty-three days.

ROADSTERS TAKE TWO GAMES.

Won Easily from the Bushwick Wheelmen at Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 10.—The Union County Roadsters have earned for themselves the well-deserved title of King of the Bowlers. They won their sixteenth consecutive victory to-night by administering to the Bushwick Wheelmen two crushing defeats. The score for the first game was 853 to 713, and in the second, 807 to 675.

Despite the inclement weather, the Lyceum alleys were well filled when the first game began. The Bushwicks were well represented, but their "rooters" yelled only when they wished to clear their throats of the heavy New-Jersey fog, and not because their team was winning. When the Roadsters visited the Bushwicks, they were greeted with cries of farmers, hayseeds, and buckwheats. They were somewhat chagrined to-night when those terms were hurled back at them.

The Bushwicks took the lead in the first game by a slight margin, but their hopes were soon blasted, as the Roadsters began to roll up strikes and spares in quick succession. After the fifth frame, the Bushwicks became discouraged and lost heart at the swift game put up by the Roadsters. The Roadsters easily defeated them by 140 pins. In the second game the Roadsters took the initiative, and in the second frame led by 66 pins. The Bushwicks did not get within hailing distance even, and the lead was steadily increased each frame to the end, when the score showed the Roadsters to be in the lead by 132 pins.

For the Roadsters Black did the best work, getting an average of 184 for the two games. After the games the victors were entertained at supper. They left for home on a late train, a trifle sore at their defeat, but still happy, as one of them expressed it. Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	3	5	2	178
Chamberlain	4	5	1	198
Howard	4	4	2	176
Martin	2	4	4	165
Mooney	2	3	5	136
Total	15	21	14	853

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terry	1	2	7	116
Morgan	2	6	2	171
J. Hielawell	0	4	6	127
G. Hielawell	2	4	4	152
Faust	3	2	5	147
Total	8	18	24	713

FRAMES.

Bushwick....69 155 215 289 359 423 491 583 658 713
Union County.65 140 218 310 387 478 575 672 767 853

Scorers—A. C. Watson and S. Wood. Umpire—G. D. White.

SECOND GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	4	4	2	190
Martin	1	6	3	151
Chamberlain	2	3	5	139
Mooney	2	6	2	164
Howard	1	7	2	163
Total	10	26	14	807

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terry	1	2	7	122
G. Hielawell	2	4	4	154
Morgan	2	3	5	138
Faust	1	3	6	136
J. Hielawell	2	4	4	145
Total	8	16	26	695

FRAMES.

Union County.84 176 250 323 392 470 571 651 733 807
Bushwick ...64 110 170 232 297 365 445 534 600 695

Scorers—A. C. Watson and L. Sisson. Umpire—E. B. Slater.

COULD ONLY WIN A GAME.

Tourists Surprise the Crack Brooklyns on the Elephant Alleys.

The extremes in the wheelmen's bowling tournament, the Brooklyns and Tourists, met at the Elephant alleys in the city across the bridge last evening, and an "even break" resulted. The tallenders cut out a merry pace, taking the crack Brooklyns so much by surprise that they put up the very modest score of 741 in the closing contest. The home team got the first game by 12 pins and lost the second by 88 pins.

Much pleasure was got out of the games by the Paterson shouters, particularly Col. Huntoon, who led in the cheering for the Tourists from flagfall to finish. The Colonel took it upon himself to give the Yale cry, supplemented with Paterson variations, to the evident amusement of the spectators and players of both teams. Whenever "Freddy" Royce, the remarkable quarter-miler, let a ball slide toward the pins, Col. Huntoon would shout: "Now he's got 'em; watch 'im close!"

Sometimes Mr. Royce would "have 'em," and then again he wouldn't, but no matter what the circumstances, Huntoon would let himself out. "Fred" Hawley of the Kings County Wheelmen was present, and, unsolicited, he pronounced the Jerseyman the champion "rooter" of the season.

Capt. "Tommy" Anderson was not in very good form himself in the first game, but the other Brooklyn players were on their mettle, Leach, perhaps, excepted. Allen, the anchor, got the only 200 score of the evening in this game. Capt. Anderson changed the playing order of his team in the second game, but it did not help him even a little bit. He led off, Leach rolling in fourth place. Both men improved on their scores in the first game, but the others took a hard tumble, and their total was surprisingly small for the tournament leaders.

Of the Tourists all but Banta rolled well in their best game, the second. His first total was 178, and in the second game he dropped to 138. However, the Tourist players averaged very well, both of their team totals being among the best of the season. Royce is a steady bowler, and so is Balding. One of the Tourist "rooters" ventured the opinion after the games that if the Paterson men can keep up the pace they will soon be among the leaders. To this the visiting rooters had but one reply—"We will get there, you bet!"

The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Leach	5	2	6	143
Hobby	5	2	4	179
Stebbins	2	5	3	167
Anderson	3	2	5	153
Allen	4	2	3	200
Total	19	13	21	842

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Banta	5	1	4	173
Balding	2	6	2	170
Seymour	1	4	5	140
Bryson	3	3	4	151
Royce	4	4	2	180
Total	15	18	17	814

FRAMES.

Brooklyn 91 159 255 348 410 495 571 627 724 826
Tourist 75 166 262 340 423 507 585 639 784 814

Averages—Brooklyn, 165 1-5; Tourist, 162 4-5. Scorers—C. W. Smith and R. H. Sterrett. Umpire—C. H. Kelly.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Anderson	1	4	5	141
Hobby	1	4	5	136
Stebbins	1	4	5	138
Leach	3	5	2	170
Allen	1	6	3	156
Total	7	23	20	741

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Banta	0	5	5	138
Balding	3	4	3	178
Seymour	2	7	1	183
Bryson	2	6	2	177
Royce	3	3	4	153
Total	10	25	15	829

FRAMES.

Brooklyn.....82 158 222 296 375 449 526 600 667 741
Tourist.....76 180 270 350 440 524 599 668 754 829

Averages—Brooklyn, 148 1-5; Tourist, 165 4-5. Scorers—C. W. Smith and R. H. Sterrett. Umpire—W. C. Nellis.

NEW-YORK'S HIGH SCORE.

Team No. 2 Made 921 in the Harlem Republican Club Tourney.

In spite of the disagreeable weather the attendance at the bowling games at the Harlem Republican Club last night was large, and the interest in the tournament is still at fever heat. When the New-York Club's first and second teams took the alleys for the first game rivalry ran high. In fact, the New-York No. 2 five never needed a victory more than this one, and they bowled for all they were worth. In the first five frames it was either team's game, but after that the New-York No. 2 twirlers did not make a break, and won by the grand total of 921 pins, defeating New-York No. 1 by 107 pins, and coming within 3 pins of the highest team record of the tournament.

Bell and Brill carried off the honors for their club, Bell rolling 219 and Brill 180.

The scores were not so high in the second game between the New-York No. 1 and Puritans. New-York No. 1 took the lead in the first frame, keeping ahead and winning by 122 pins. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW-YORK II.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bell	6	3	1	219
Puls	4	4	2	190
Nagle	3	5	2	174
Hicks	3	2	5	144
Livingston	4	6	0	194
Total	20	20	10	921

NEW-YORK I.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Meyer	2	5	3	170
Swartz	3	3	4	163
Wells	0	5	3	128
Shaw	5	2	3	173
Brill	2	7	1	180
Total	12	22	16	814

FRAMES.

New-York II..87 155 255 329 404 509 608 705 814 921
New-York I...74 149 262 328 404 475 572 685 738 814

Scorers—F. Gardner and S. Price. Umpire—Dr. Palmer.

Averages—New-York II., 184 1-5; New-York I., 162 2-5.

SECOND GAME.

NEW-YORK I.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Meyer	4	3	3	166
Swartz	5	3	2	192
Wells	3	5	2	183
Shaw	4	3	3	171
Brill	4	3	3	174
Total	20	17	13	886

PURITAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hicks	0	3	7	122
Jones	2	7	1	178
Kraft	2	5	3	165
Raymond	0	4	6	124
Hamann	2	5	3	174
Total	6	24	20	764

FRAMES.

New-York I..85 150 234 313 391 484 583 686 781 886
Puritan.....66 134 199 277 360 424 516 600 685 764

Averages—New-York I., 177 1-5; Puritan, 152 4-5. Scorers—F. Gardner and S. Price. Umpire—H. Cowperthwaite.

THIRD GAME.

NEW-YORK II.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bell	2	4	4	150
Puls	4	4	2	177
Nagle	2	6	2	169
Hicks	0	5	5	143
Livingston	5	4	1	196
Total	13	23	14	835

PURITAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hicks	0	5	5	133
Jones	1	6	3	155
Kraft	1	4	5	139
Raymond	2	3	5	148
Hamann	3	4	3	169
Total	7	22	21	744

FRAMES.

New-York II.89 192 275 365 448 532 598 677 762 835
Puritan 65 142 226 312 384 449 520 587 659 744

Averages—New-York II., 167; Puritan, 148 4-5. Scorers—F. Gardner and A. Price. Umpire—H. Cowperthwaite.

To Bowl Boston Cracks.

The bowling match between the All Massachusetts team and the new Manhattan Club men will be rolled Jan. 26 on the new Manhattan alleys. Safford, Sage, Gordon and some of the old Cherry Diamond team will bowl for the New Manhattans.

The Carleton Club team of Brooklyn will visit Boston to-morrow and roll a match with the Boston Athletic Club bowlers.

UNION BOAT CLUB BALL.

Boxes Sold at Auction Last Night—List of Purchasers.

The members of the Union Boat Club met at the Grand Union Hotel last night to purchase boxes for the annual ball, which is to be held at the Lenox Lyceum on Tuesday, Jan. 22. The attendance was light, but those who were there bid well, and $570 was realized for twenty-six boxes. Floyd Grant acted as auctioneer, and he made the bidders forget all about the inclement weather and think only of the pleasures of the night of the ball.

It was decided to reserve ten boxes for those who were unable to be present. Box No. 16 was reserved for President Frank J. Burke, and Box B for the ex-Presidents and honorary members of the club. These are T. E. Crimmins, Morgan J. O'Brien, W. A. Burke, Thomas L. Moore, John Muir, William P. Murray, Joseph Thoron, Myles M. O'Brien, T. P. Fitzsimons, George Edebohls, J. D. Crimmins, W. R. Grace, Hugh J. Grant, and John Fox.

The purchasers of the boxes and the prices paid are as follows:

Box No.	Name.	Amount.
1	Joseph Fay	$20
2	T. E. Crimmins	16
3	Thomas F. Heffernan	21
4	E. Reynolds	16
5	W. A. Burke	22
6	J. A. Carey	17
7	Floyd Grant	20
8	J. D. Crimmins	18
9	Valentine Fisher, Jr.	29
10	T. L. Moore	19
11	Valentine Fisher, Jr.	29
12	R. A. Sasseen	23
13	J. J. Barry	22
14	J. Fish	27
15	J. McCartney	25
16	President Frank J. Burke	..
17	James Looney	28
18	E. J. Gantry	27
19	W. G. Lee	28
20	Morgan J. O'Brien	26
21	J. Mullen	29
22	W. J. Murray	26
23	W. G. Morgan	21
24	D. Dowdney	25
25	M. H. O'Berne	20
26	R. A. Sasseen	16
A	Reserved	..
B	Ex-Presidents	..
C	Edward Lee	20
Total		$570

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The annual election of the Arthur Kull Rowing Association of this city was held at the clubhouse on Wednesday night. George T. Hand was elected Captain and H. C. Ballantyne Lieutenant. Philo L. Kendall, G. W. Armstrong, G. B. Sheppard, and F. C. Marsh were chosen members of the Board of Governors for three years, and John C. Husband for two years. James A. Hand was elected trustee. The annual reports of the officers show the association to be in a flourishing condition.

—E. P. Weston has obtained permission from C. P. Huntington to travel through the snow sheds of the Southern Pacific Railroad, a distance of forty miles, in crossing the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on Weston's walk from San Francisco to New-York. His companions on the trip will also be permitted to cross the mountains under cover in a handcar. Present plans are to begin the walk about March 1.

—At a recent meeting of the Hughes Lyceum, W. J. Kennedy was presented with a trophy for winning the pool tournament of the club. The sale of boxes for the Lyceum's coming reception realized a large fund, and there is every prospect of a most successful affair.

NO SYNDICATE FORMED

Some Members Have Objections to George Gould.

WANT THE CLUB TO MANAGE THE BOAT

Gould May Build a Boat Independent of the New-York Yacht Club—Troublesome Times for Yachtsmen.

There is considerable friction in the formation of the syndicate to build yachts for the defense of the America's Cup, and as stated in The New-York Times yesterday morning, if nothing definite is done by next Monday night, it will be proposed that the New-York Yacht Club ask for subscriptions to defray the cost of building a yacht and appoint a committee to attend to the building, sailing, and racing of the vessel.

The hitch in the formation of the syndicate appears to be a little personal feeling or petty jealousy between some of the members of the club who have volunteered to subscribe money to build a yacht. It is no easy matter to raise the amount of money that will be necessary to build and sail a first-class yacht this year. It is stated that $175,000 will be required, and few are disposed to go very deep into their pockets.

George J. Gould has offered to pay a quarter, or, if necessary, a half of the cost, if other yachtsmen will furnish the rest of the money. August Belmont has been trying to organize a syndicate, and has associated with him Perry Belmont, O. H. P. Belmont, the Iselins, E. D. Morgan, and E. M. Brown, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, F. W. Vanderbilt, and others have also been mentioned as being willing to subscribe. If each of these gentlemen subscribe $10,000 each, which was the assessment in the Vigilant syndicate, it would only amount to $100,000. This sum, with Mr. Gould's liberal offer, would be sufficient, but that is where the rub comes. If Mr. Gould furnished $75,000 toward building the yacht he would naturally expect to have $75,000 worth of voice in its management.

Some of the gentlemen, however, object to this, and it may cause trouble. A prominent yachtsman yesterday, talking syndicate business, said: "There seems to be some feeling against Mr. Gould. Some yachtsmen think that he has not had enough experience in yachting to have control of a boat in such an important contest as a race for the America's Cup, and they point to the record of the Vigilant in England last year. Then there are some who think that Mr. Gould is not in the social swim, and they think it would hurt them to be associated with him in such a prominent undertaking. They think that it will solve the trouble if the club undertakes the formation of the syndicate, and then any one can subscribe.

"The club will appoint a committee to manage the boat, and Mr. Gould will have no more voice in its management than any other member of the club.

"When Mr. Gould bought the Vigilant last year and announced his intention of taking the boat to England, he received a very half-hearted support from the New-York Yacht Club. He wanted to challenge and race for the Royal Victoria Gold Cup, but the permission was given so grudgingly and so late that Mr. Gould withheld the challenge. When Royal Phelps Carroll came back with the Navahoe, after having won two races, he was fêted by the club and made a Rear Commodore.

"Mr. Gould made a much better record with the Vigilant than was made with the Navahoe, but he received a rather cold recognition. Some years ago the late Jay Gould was blackballed by the New-York Yacht Club. This action, and the half-hearted way Mr. Gould has been treated, are likely to cause that gentleman to cut aloof from any club syndicate and to build a boat on his own account or with some yachtsmen who are not running things in the New-York Yacht Club."

There was a conference of yachtsmen at the New-York Yacht Clubhouse yesterday afternoon, and the new defender, or defenders, furnished the topic of discussion.

One suggestion that it is said will be made next Monday evening is that 300 members of the club subscribe $500 each in order that an order may be placed with the Herreshoffs at once.

NEW-YORK MUST DEFEND THE CUP

Gen. Paine Not to Put Jubilee in Commission or Build a New Yacht.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Yachtsmen received bad news to-day on the announcement of Gen. Paine that he was practically out of the cup defense this year and would not put the Jubilee in commission. His friends knew that he was not enthusiastic about racing next Summer, but hoped that their influence and public sentiment might win him over. Knowing this, and hoping that Capt. "Hank" Haff's visit to Boston yesterday might mean an engagement, a New-York Times correspondent called on Gen. Paine to-day and asked if the hopes of his friends were to be realized.

"I see no possible chance at present for the Jubilee to be put in commission," was Gen. Paine's reply. "Have you a new boat in mind?" was asked. "I have not," he replied. "I should hardly think of one with the Jubilee on my hands."

This declaration of Gen. Paine's, together with the fact that he has not re-engaged Capt. Haff for the coming season, shows pretty conclusively that the fears of his retirement from the cup defense were only too true.

Eastern yachtsmen when they heard of Gen. Paine's decision were not slow to express regrets. "Still," said one gentleman, "he has earned the right to retire if he so desires. He has done more in the cup defense than any other one man in the country, and if he does not see his way clear to taking up again the worry and expense of a cup defender he can hardly be blamed for it, when consideration is taken of the time and money spent on the Mayflower, Volunteers, and Jubilee.

Then, too, I have no doubt he misses the active assistance his son, John B., has given him in the past years, but cannot give him this year. John has plunged into business with the same energy with which he took up yachting, and undoubtedly his feeling that he cannot devote a Summer to yachting has had its influence with his father in reaching his present determination."

Gen. Paine's reasons are undoubtedly good ones. It may be that one of them is the same as two years ago, when he was asked if he were not to enter the cup-defense field. "If you newspaper men can induce the railroads to return to a good dividend-paying basis," he said at that time, "I will build cup defenders."

With Gen. Paine and the Jubilee out of cup defense for this year, Boston may also be counted out of it altogether, for although there have been rumors of a syndicate, they cannot be traced. The defense of the cup will therefore probably rest with New-York, and there will be much interest to see what the yacht club members will do.

Capt. Haff was seen later in the day, and in answer to whether he had any engagement yet for next season, said: "None at all. I can't tell where I shall sail, or if I shall sail at all. I don't think Gen. Paine will put the Jubilee in commission. My visit to Boston was not to engage with him, but was simply to look over the Jubilee and see her straight for the Winter, in accordance with an arrangement previously made. I found the boat all right at Quincy Point. She is in good shape to go in commission next season, and it is a pity she is not going."

Capt. Haff expressed himself as much pleased at the certainty of some good racing next Fall. "We shall successfully defend the cup," he said. "But they will give us a closer call than ever before. Watson, with two such good boats as the Valkyrie and the Britannia to go by, is not likely to make mistakes, and, in my opinion, we shall ever crossed the ocean. We shall see some fine races."

"Can the Herreshoffs turn out a faster boat than the Vigilant?"

"I don't see why not. Nat Herreshoff has sailed on the Vigilant against both the Britannia and the Valkyrie, and should know her weak points if any one. I feel quite sure he can design a boat to beat her."

MANHATTAN'S CHESS TEAM SURPRISED.

Were Badly Beaten by Brooklyn in the Metropolitan Tourney.

The second team match of the Metropolitan Chess League tournament took place last night at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club between the Manhattans and the Brooklyn Chess Club. The Manhattans were handicapped by the temporary absence of three of their strongest players, but few suspected that the set match would turn out so disastrously, the visitors winning by 4½ to 2½ games.

An undecided game also looks sure for Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn players started in with their string of victories by Pillsbury defeating Ryan in a Ruy Lopez, after but thirty-three moves. These contestants being the star players of this team, the game was the centre of attraction. Ryan blundered away a pawn in the opening, and all he obtained for it was a short-lived attack. Pillsbury eventually gained the exchange and finished off with a masterful stroke, sacrificing his rook.

An even more brilliant ending happened between Rocamora and Isaacson. The former sacrificed his queen for a knight, then captured a bishop with his knight, regaining the queen by a double check. Isaacson thus having lost a piece, resigned immediately.

Dahl against Helms was at one time one pawn ahead. The latter, with his eighteenth move, effected a series of exchanges, and was sure to win at least the exchange. Trying to save the exchange, Dahl lost a piece, and had ultimately to resign.

The best contested game of the evening was that between Louis Schmidt and Phil Richardson. The latter has been considered for years to be the champion amateur chess player of America. Mr. Richardson upheld his high reputation yesterday. Schmidt had a shade the better of the game in the opening, but the veteran outplayed his opponent step by step, and finally broke through with a masterly-conducted attack.

De Visser, in a Vienna opening, obtained an overwhelming superiority in position against Graham Baird, so that the latter was forced to give up a piece in order to avert a greater calamity. Baird's counter attack did not amount to much, and De Visser would have won without much hindrance. He, however, made a few weak moves, and finally consented to a draw, as Brooklyn then needed but half a point to win the match.

Tatum selected an unfavorable defense to a Scotch gambit offered by Varrath, whereupon the latter obtained a fine attack. Davidson beat Olly in an ending with two pawns against a rook. These were the two games the Manhattan Club scored.

Bradford won a pawn on the eighteenth move from J. W. Baird. Later on his advantage had increased, and on the thirtieth move J. W. Baird had to lose at least the exchange. At 1:30 this morning the game was still in progress.

The following is a synopsis of the match:

BROOKLYN.		MANHATTAN.	
Pillsbury	1	Ryan	0
Rocamora	1	Isaacson	0
Richardson	1	Schmidt	0
De Visser	½	D. G. Band	½
Helms	1	Dahl	0
Tatum	0	Vonath	1
Bradford	0	J. W. Baird	1
Olly	0	Davidson	1
Total	4½	Total	2½

Jacob J. Ascher was umpire.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn; Columbias vs. Atalantas, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Kings County Wheelmen vs. Castle Points, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Harlem Republican Club League; Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, on East Fourteenth Street.

Shooting at Larchmont.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

Meeting of the National Association of Oarsmen at the Hotel Marlborough.

Shooting at Larchmont.

Chess.—Metropolitan Club vs. Staten Island.

MONDAY, JAN. 14.

Bowling.—Montauk Wheelmen vs. Columbia Wheelmen, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Liberty Wheelmen, at Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

Annual dinner of the Passaic Boat Club, at the Arena, Thirty-first Street.

Special meeting of New-York Yacht Club.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

Bowling.—Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at 831 Bowery; Liberty Wheelmen vs. Brooklyns, at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn; Brooklyn inter-club tournament.

Meeting of American Yacht Club.

Annual meeting of St. George Athletic Club, Sixteenth Street, near Third Avenue.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Bowling.—Tourist Cyclers vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, at Paterson; Castle Point Wheelmen vs. Atalantas, at Newark.

Reception of Metropolis Wheelmen, at 146 West Twenty-fifth Street.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Manhattan Bicycle Club, at Rahway; Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Harlem Republican League.

Meeting of Jockey Club, 8 P. M.

Meeting of Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, at Astor House, 8 P. M.

Capt. Fennessy Resigns.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—A second Harvard 'Varsity Captain has resigned. This afternoon E. H. Fennessy, '96, handed in his resignation as Captain of the university crew, but will continue to row. Owing to the uncertainty as to who will make up the crew this year, it was decided at the meeting this afternoon not to elect a Captain until May, when Mr. Watson expects to have the eight picked out. When the eight are chosen, any one of them will be eligible for the Captaincy. That Fennessy will be one of the eight, and that he will be re-elected, is a foregone conclusion. In the meantime, J. R. Bullard, '96, has been elected to act as temporary Captain under the direction of Mr. Watson. Bullard rowed No.

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GREATEST SALE OF THE SEASON

On Account of Government Duties Reduced and Abolished.

Under the new Tariff Bill the Specific Duty on Oriental Rugs and Carpets was abolished.

The duty on porcelain, pottery, etc., etc., was reduced from sixty per cent. to thirty-five per cent., thus making an actual reduction of twenty-five per cent.

In consequence of the foregoing, and for the mutual interests of ourselves and customers, we have decided to allow a discount of **25 PER CENT.** on every article in our entire stock, marked in plain figures at the regular prices.

We can consistently offer our customers the above as a great saving on their purchases for the year, if made at once; an early inspection of our immense stock is therefore advisable.

Every Article in Our Stock 25 % Off.

TROTTER

SHARP PRACTICE CHARGED

Taylor Said to Have Played a Bold Game for Safety.

SOUTH DAKOTA IN A TIGHT PLACE

Taking Advantage of This Fact, the Treasurer Seized the Cash in Sight to Force a Compromise.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 10.—To-day's developments indicate that there was a skillful conspiracy of large proportions in the flight of State Treasurer Taylor and the loss to the State of $350,000.

Facts have come into the possession of the State officials which make them reasonably certain that Taylor and confederates deliberately went to work, after it became evident that he could not square his accounts, to defraud the State and compel a compromise by which he should be saved from punishment and his bondsmen protected from loss.

The State was in a tight place financially. If not a cent had been lost there would have been a deficit on July 1 next of fully $100,000, due to excess of appropriations by the last Legislature and to the slow payment of taxes on account of the short crops. The limit of taxation has been reached and the limit of indebtedness passed for some time. To extricate the Commonwealth has been the subject commanding earnest thought of the State officials for several months. Permanent appropriations are so high that the Legislature, no matter what economy is practiced, could hardly bring the expenditures within the revenue. There was due Jan. 5, $220,000 worth of funding warrants, held in the East. There was due a considerable sum on the coupon bonds, while the sinking fund was preparing to take up the semi-annual interest to the amount of $20,000. The Legislature was in session and immediate calls would be made on the Treasury for at least $300,000.

Of course, the Treasurer knew all this. It is believed by the authorities, on substantial evidence, that, realizing that he would be short $100,000 when the transfer was to be made, Jan. 8, he consulted with some friends and backers and they decided that the best thing to do was to seize all the money in the Treasury and put it in a place of hiding where it could be reached when desired. Then, when the default was discovered, the State would be found bankrupt. It could not pay its obligations, and, having exceeded its limit of debt, could not borrow. It it sued on the bonds of the Treasurer, two years more would elapse before any money could be recovered, and during that time the credit of South Dakota would sink very low.

The parties to the plan reasoned that rather than come to this pass the State officials would do almost anything within reason. Then the plan was to come forward, through an agent, and propose to pay back to the State the $250,000 which the Treasurer has carried off on condition that the bondsmen should be released, and that Taylor should be relieved from prosecution. Had he come to Pierre Tuesday and surrendered he would have been a common felon, and would have gone to the penitentiary for ten or fifteen years. His bondsmen would have been bankrupt, since a suit under the bonds at this time would have driven several, if not all, of them to the wall. Under the plan adopted, both Taylor and his bondsmen would be free from any annoyance and the State would be the only loser.

The Attorney General has begun suit on the bonds, and it is understood there will be a contest. It is believed that Taylor is in hiding in the East. It is known that he had, when he left here, fully $250,000 in cash, and he could have drawn in New-York $100,000 more.

A strong attempt is being made here to throw doubt on the validity of the bonds. All sorts of rumors have been set afloat by Taylor's friends to prevent a rigid prosecution. It is said that the shortage was due to the liberality with which he supported various banks during the panic, and for which he received notes on which he has failed to realize. The State officials are making strenuous efforts to save sufficient cash to keep the various State institutions running, and the peremptory call for taxes is expected to produce enough to tide over the difficulty for some time, but the State Auditor feels positive that South Dakota must default on the bond interest due in June.

Every effort is being made to apprehend Taylor. Last night ten men left on the midnight train for various parts of the State, and by this time all the property in the State belonging to Taylor or any of his bondsmen has been attached.

Deputy Treasurer Burrington to-day received a letter from Taylor, dated Jan. 6, from New-York, inclosing certified deposit checks for $7,400 on various banks. The Auditor has made an emergency call on all the County Treasurers for all the funds in their hands due the State.

Taylor's Bank Is Solvent.

REDFIELD, S. D., Jan. 10.—Bank Examiner Zimmerman is here at work on the books of the First National Bank, of which the defaulting State Treasurer was President. He says it will take a week to discover its condition. There is a general disposition on the part of the depositors to accept time deposit certificates and allow the bank Directory to reorganize. It seems to be generally conceded that the bank's assets will permit this. Nobody interested desires a receiver. Since the defalcation of Taylor there has been some lively scrambling to protect property interests involved by bonds. Taylor's father was on his bond for $50,000, and it is reported that he is en route to Pierre.

Warrant Holders Are Safe.

State Treasurer W. W. Taylor kept his official account at the Chase National Bank in this city. President Cannon of that bank said yesterday that he had no doubt the holders of the State warrants were secure, for the warrants had been properly and legally issued, and the State must protect innocent holders. It was abundantly able to do so, because its debt was only $1,230,000, and the assessed valuation of property there exceeded $100,000,000.

Mr. Cannon said that Mr. Taylor had no personal account here, although he deposited for the State and also for the First National Bank of Redfield, S. D., of which he was President. His last call at the Chase Bank had been in November. It is understood that when Mr. Taylor fled he turned over to the State all his property. The receipt yesterday by Deputy Treasurer Burrington of certificates of deposit for $8,000, as reported by telegraph, was regarded as in the line of his former action in making all the restitution in his power.

Assets Turned Over to Bondsmen.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—W. I. McMaster, Secretary of the Western Homestead and Irrigation Company, with offices in this city, to-day said that he had seen Taylor, the missing Treasurer of South Dakota, when Mr. Taylor was in Chicago about Jan. 1. "At that time," said Mr. McMaster, "he turned all his assets over to his bondsmen. I am sure he will be more than able to meet the loss in the State Treasury. He has assets for double the amount required, but on account of shrinkage in values will not be able to realize on them at once. The State will not lose a dollar. I am sure Mr. Taylor has some of the money with him, and for that matter he got very little of it originally. Certain persons, whose names I do not care to mention, received most of the money. I have known about this a long time. He was an intimate friend of mine, and I know he will come out all right in the end."

Mr. McMaster declared that he did not know the present whereabouts of the Treasurer. The two men have been associated together in business in this city, and were at one time interested in a World's Fair hotel. The enterprise did not prove prosperous, and was abandoned after some money had been lost.

Taylor's Family Surprised.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 10.—The announcement that W. W. Taylor, Treasurer of South Dakota, is believed to be $250,000 short in his accounts, caused great surprise here. Mr. Taylor was born and reared in this city, and is a son of Major William Taylor, head of the private banking firm of William Taylor & Son. The interests of the Taylor family here are not involved in the Dakota affair. The family here is ignorant of W. W. Taylor's affairs. He visited here several weeks ago, but nothing definite concerning his present whereabouts can be learned. Mr. Taylor was considered a conservative and successful business man, and was regarded as a man of the highest integrity. He was not known to possess any extravagant habits or vices.

LEAGUE OF COMMISSION MERCHANTS DINES

Entertained by the New-York Branch After the Convention.

The members of the National League of Commission Merchants who have been holding a convention in this city were dined last night at the Metropolitan Hotel by the New-York branch of the league.

Covers were laid for 200. President S. B. Downes of the New-York branch presided. Many of New-York's most noted merchants and a number from adjacent cities were in attendance.

After the dinner Delegate George W. Bond of Baltimore was called upon by Chairman Downes to make an address. Mr. Bond thanked the New-York branch for the warmth of its reception.

Marvin N. Mackey of Buffalo reminded the assembled guests that Buffalo was the birthplace of Mr. Cleveland, who twice has filled the Presidential chair. This was received with great cheering.

Ex-President George W. Barnett of Chicago said that he honored New-York as a city which, through the Lexow committee, purified its municipal politics. "Other cities in the Union," said he, "may well follow the example of the Empire City."

He then spoke of the effects of the World's Fair on Chicago real estate. He said that real estate had been boomed in the neighborhood of Jackson Park. "Chicago," he said, "was parceled out into lots during the fair and was sold to New-York real estate men and others, who, perhaps, were sorry after they made their purchases."

Mr. Barnett, however, declared that there was no cause for alarm, as Chicago real estate was bound to always improve. "The world," said he, "has confidence in Chicago as the Queen of the West, and she will realize the greatest hopes of her admirers."

The second day's session of the convention of the merchants was held yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Treasurer's report was read. It showed a good financial condition. The Secretary then read his report, and stated that the number of firms in the league had increased forty-three during the last year.

A committee was appointed to confer with Postmaster General Bissell on the subject of letters containing false statements that are sent out by some firms.

The election of officers for 1895 was held, and Walter Snyder of Baltimore was elected President, J. H. Vogelsang of St. Louis Vice President, A. Warren Patch of Boston Secretary, and Marvin N. Mackey of Buffalo Treasurer.

The Fruit Trade Journal of New-York and The American Creamery of Chicago were selected as the official organs of the National League.

Routine business was transacted, and the convention adjourned to meet next year in St. Louis.

CORNELL STUDENTS INDULGE IN DEBATE

The Memorial Prize Contest—Its Result and Its Effect.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The first annual contest for the 1894 memorial prize in debate was held in the armory here to-night. The subject for debate was:

Resolved, That the taxation of incomes should form a part of our system of Federal taxation.

For the purposes of the debate, it was understood that the revenue for State and local purposes is collected without resort to the taxation of incomes, and it was granted that the tax is constitutional. The speakers in order were: For the affirmative—George Leslie Bocker, '95, Skaneateles, N. Y.; William Porter Chapman, Jr., '95, Norwich, N. Y.; William Cravath White, '95, Fredonia, N. Y.; Addison Benton Reed, '95, Waterloo, N. Y. For the negative—Herbert Latham Fordham, '95, Ithaca, N. Y.; William Patch Belden, '95, Richford, N. Y.; Fayette Ehle Moyer, '96, Fort Plain, N. Y.; Frank Knowlton Nebeker, '95, Logan, Utah.

Each debater was allowed a first speech of ten minutes and a second of five minutes. A unique feature of the evening was the music furnished by the Cornell University Cadet Band.

After a brief deliberation, the judges, S. D. Halliday of Ithaca, N. Y.; Seward A. Simmons of Buffalo, and De Forest F. Van Vleet of Ithaca, N. Y., announced that they had awarded the prize to William Porter Chapman, Jr., deciding for the affirmative of the question.

As the result of the debate Cornell will be represented in the intercollegiate debate with the University of Pennsylvania by W. P. Belden, W. P. Chapman, Jr., and H. L. Fordham.

BROOKLYN IS FULL OF GRIP

Health Commissioner Emery Says It Is Easier to Treat than Formerly.

The city of Brooklyn is full of the grip, and its Health Department is severely crippled on account of that disease, a large number of Dr. Emery's staff being down with it.

In speaking of the prevalence of grip in Brooklyn, Health Commissioner Emery said last night to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"Grip prevails in this city, but only a few returns have been filed where death is designated as having resulted from the grip. Many deaths have been reported as from pneumonia and bronchitis. In reality I believe they were nothing less than grip. There are many cases in Brooklyn, but it is not as severe as when the disease first attracted attention, and it is easier to treat than was the case a few years ago."

County Treasurer Harry H. Adams is confined to his home with a severe attack of the grip, as is also Assessor Thomas J. Patterson, whose home is at 172 North Sixth Street.

Foxes in Worcester County, Mass.

From The Boston Herald.

The foxes are plenty in Worcester County. Up in Petersham the carnage has been especially great, and there are said to have been between thirty and thirty-five foxes slain this season. In Barre there have been twenty-five foxes killed so far this year, and one man alone has the reputation of having bagged a dozen. This makes it the shire fit of Wenham, the headquarters of the gay Myopia huntsmen.

OSAGE INDIANS REFUSED

They Reject an Allotment and Also Citizenship.

THE DAWES COMMISSION A FAILURE

An Indian Lobby Will Fight in Washington Any Proposition to Dissolve the Tribal Government.

PAWHUSKA, Osage Nation, Indian Territory, Jan. 10.—The schemers in the West and at Washington who desire the opening for settlement of the fine lands belonging to the various Indian tribes have suffered another set-back. The Dawes commission has practically failed in its mission, and an analysis of its forthcoming report will show that about the only progress made was a "breaking of the ice," in a manner, and forcing the leading men in the five civilized tribes to consent to a discussion of the situation. This may indicate some incidental progress, but the fact remains that the Dawes commission will be obliged to report a practical failure, so far as relates to its efforts at securing any agreements with the five tribes is concerned.

The special commission sent to the Osage Nation to secure an agreement to the allotment of surplus land was composed of James Hook of Atlanta, J. A. Gorman of Washington, and John A. Tullis of Hope, Ark. These gentlemen came here in October and opened negotiations with the chief men of the tribe, who are all full-bloods. The full-blood Osage Indian is the Hebrew of this territory, and has always managed to get the best of any bargain which his uncle at Washington undertook to drive with him. He predominates in this tribe, there being only about 700 mixed bloods out of the 1,600 on the tribal rolls. In all tribal matters the full-blood is the ruling spirit. The mixed bloods, who are very sharp in all business matters, are content with giving their ambitious rulers pointers, which the chief men generally adopt as their own ideas, and the mixed bloods are satisfied to allow them to claim and receive all the credit for the same.

While the Commissioners were negotiating for a treaty, the chief men of the tribe would not permit an interview or any intercourse between them and the younger men of the tribe. These young bucks are mostly educated and generally more progressive than are the old full bloods, and there was some danger of their being won over to the propositions which the commission was offering. But they were kept in distant parts of the reservation, and were ordered to have nothing to do with or say to any member of the commission. Thus it was that, if one of the young men, some of whom have been graduated with high honors in some of the Eastern institutions, and who may have been at the head of his class in English oratory, happened to meet one of the Commissioners, he was as dumb as an oyster, replying to all advances with that characteristic grunt which means that he understands nothing.

The commission having failed in its efforts to secure any kind of an agreement looking to the dissolution of the present tribal form of government, it was determined to secure a hearing before the young men of the tribe. The old full bloods were willing that the land should be allotted, but it must all be distributed equally among the members, so that there would be nothing left on which the white men could settle. They would not listen to any plan for bringing their members into full citizenship, as they were afraid that that would remove the present paternal protection, and that some of them would actually have to work. Back of all this sullen determination not to allow the present condition of affairs to be disturbed is the strong influence of all the squaw men. They came here in an early day, many of them just after the close of the war, when everything was run at loose ends, and secured special concessions, under which they have grown very rich. Some of them control the largest and finest farms to be found anywhere in the West.

One of the richest of these squaw men, and he will serve as a fair sample of nearly all of them, is Frank De Noya, a French Canadian, well educated and a shrewd manager, who settled a few miles from Pawhuska, the Osage capital, at an early day. Under the tribal law he was allowed to control all the land he would fence and cultivate. He married a half-blood daughter of a rich squaw man and, with the wealth she possessed in her own head right, he began in the rich Caney Valley just above where it joins the valley of the Big Arkansas.

He now has over 3,000 acres in cultivation and has a fine farm house, equal to any to be found in Western New-York. He has provided his residence with all the modern improvements, including steam heat, a private gas plant, &c. His daughters have the use of three of the finest pianos money can purchase, and are being educated by the best private tutors. He drives the finest carriages, drawn by the most superb horses, and everything about his home is arranged upon the same plan of elegance and luxury. He employs about fifty families all the year round, who reside on his land, and who are absolutely dependent upon him. He always manages to have these people owing him a little more than their annuity amounts to when pay day comes around. These dependents will not do anything or approve anything which the "boss" does not consent to. De Noya and all his class, in this and every other tribe, will fight all schemes looking to any allotment, or in any manner disturbing the present condition.

The members of the Osage commission soon discovered the true condition of affairs in this nation, and were ready to give up the effort as hopeless. But the December payment of the Osage annuity was near at hand, and it decided to wait for that. It knew that every male member of the tribe would have to come to this city and answer to his name in order to get his share of the money. It hoped in this way to secure more satisfactory interviews with the young men of the tribe. But the effort proved fruitless, as it was powerless to counteract the influences that the old men had long ago set to work. A few of the better educated of them were willing to accept an allotment of 320 acres for each man, woman, and child, but these were so small a minority that the Commissioners became discouraged and adjourned.

The commission will meet in Washington in a few weeks, and it is understood here that it will report to the Secretary of the Interior recommending that the Government take such steps as will work a dissolution of the present tribal form of government and will bring the members of the tribe into full citizenship, as in no other manner can they be controlled and the present system of special privileges be broken up.

The full bloods have discovered the plan and intentions of the Commissioners, and are now arranging to send to Washington a strong lobby of their most influential men to oppose any scheme that the commission may suggest. These lobbyists are not novices at this kind of work. They will be well supplied with money, and will secure the aid and counsel of the ablest lobby attorneys and sharpest "Indian claim agents" to help them defeat any measure which is suggested either by this commission or by the Committee on Indian Affairs. This lobby will go instructed to work for the detachment of the Osage Nation from Oklahoma Territory for every purpose, and to have it attached to the five civilized tribes. This last move is in the interest of the dual Statehood proposition, if any move in that direction is to be made. The politicians in all the tribes will fight allotment in every form as long as possible, but if they must submit, they will demand a separate Statehood from Oklahoma.

Seventh Regiment Veterans' Officers.

The Seventh Regiment veterans met last night at the Hotel Brunswick and elected the following officers:

President—Brig. Gen. Egbert L. Viele; First Vice President—Capt. Henry H. Mott; Second Vice President—Capt. David Miller; Third Vice President—Lieut. Col. Samuel Truesdell; Secretary—Capt. Richard H. Greene; Treasurer—Paymaster W. L. Darling.

Condition of Grip Patients.

Ex-Gov. Flower, who has been ill with the grip, expects to be out in a day or two.

Col. Fellows, who also has a slight attack of the grip, will probably be at his office to-day.

It was said last night at the residence of Bishop Potter, 10 Washington Square, that there was no change in his condition, and that he was still confined to his bed.

SYMPATHY WITH THE ARMENIANS

Leading Citizens Here Have Joined the Phil-Armenic Association.

Herant M. Kiretchjian, Secretary of the Phil-Armenic Association of the Northwest, on his way to Washington from Minneapolis, has been actively at work here extending the association. Leading citizens have given to the cause their hearty co-operation, and the association now counts among its members the Revs. Lyman Abbott, H. Y. Satterlee, Charles H. Parkhurst, W. R. Huntington, and David J. Burrell, Seth Low, and others. Chauncey M. Depew has given his name as a supporter of the cause. Mr. Kiretchjian has been appointed Secretary at Large of the Phil-Armenic Association of America.

He said yesterday: "This wholesale slaughter of the Armenians in Turkey, together with the present mock trials and assassinations, is the most deplorable disaster of modern days. Our cry to the civilized world is for justice, in the name of humanity, and there is not a note of enmity in it for the Turks. We are the best friends of the Turkish Government.

"The Armenians have guarded the wealth of the country, developed its commerce, kept the books, cooked the meals, built the palaces, healed the sick, and in a thousand emergencies have stood by the Turkish Government and afforded it valuable support.

"Exasperated by the loss of the European provinces, and the pressure of the adverse politics of Europe, the Turkish Government is wreaking vengeance by slaughtering the helpless Armenians under its rule. Europe knows this well, and her apathy, that is costing the life of thousands, is the blackest crime of the age. The Christ was sold for thirty pieces of silver; the estate has risen in value since. They are selling the Armenian Christian Church, together with our sacred homes, and the lives of men and women, for $500,000,000 of Turkey's bonded debt.

"The mighty voice of the United States lifted up in horror at this outrage upon humanity, and in sympathy with a bleeding nation, will come like a voice from heaven and speak deliverance to Armenia as well as to the Turkish Government. The Phil-Armenic Association of America deserves the sympathy and support of every true American."

The Secretary stated that the Spanish traveler Ximenes, author of the London anti-Armenian dispatches, was a salaried servant of the Turkish Government, like his colleague, Woods Pasha. He said that there were no Methodist ministers in Asiatic Turkey, and that the Sassoun district, where the Turkish atrocities were committed, was not frequented by the missionaries whom Ximenes accuses of fomenting seditious republican theories.

GOSSIP OF GOTHAM.

While John Burns was lunching with Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Goff Saturday he said: "One thing I have noticed in all your restaurants and hotels. That is the wicked waste of untasted food that is sent away from the tables. I suppose it is due to the purely American custom of serving up on side dishes so many things that a man does not want and cannot eat. There is no such thing in England, to my knowledge. During the great dock strike I was one of a committee to procure unused food from the hotels and restaurants for the benefit of hungry families of idle men. I found that there was very little waste there that did not come within the legitimate perquisites of the cook—drippings of fat, bones for grilling, and that sort of thing. But here in America I have noticed untasted food sent away from the tables that could not possibly be used over again. It would furnish a rich feast for your starving cloakmakers if some system could be devised for collecting and distributing it."

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst has accepted the invitation of the Lotos Club to speak at Mayor Strong's banquet next Saturday night, and if the report of the Lexow committee is handed in before that time he will doubtless say something interesting.

The war correspondents at the seat of war in China have shown a propensity to strip Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Commander in Chief, not only of all his honors and his clothes, but of his head. We have an analogous illustration of this same propensity in the case of Napoleon. Turning over recently an old file of newspapers in the New-York Historical Society, dating about the time of Napoleon's expedition to the Nile, the writer was struck by the frequency with which Dame Rumor slew, drowned, or starved to death that great soldier, who so persistently came to life again that one of his nicknames was "the Corsican Cat." In Egypt alone the death of the First Consul occurred almost daily. At the Red Sea he received five mortal wounds, and just lived to surrender his sword to Nelson. In ascending the Nile, he perished of thirst. At Cairo, he was assassinated by a Tripoline gentleman. Soon after he left Cairo he was seized by Murad Bey and guillotined. Passing over the desert of Suez a burning mountain of red-hot sand was raised by a whirlwind, that buried him and his army a hundred fathoms deep. Just before he reached Suez he and all his troops perished by famine. At Suez the army was attacked by the plague, and Bonaparte was among the victims. At St. Jean d'Acre he was taken prisoner by a Turkish detachment, who fired him off from the mouth of a cannon. Making his escape from St. Jean d'Acre, he and all his army were drowned in the Red Sea. On his return to Egypt, the army mutinied and cut off Bonaparte's head, sending it to the Turkish Pasha as a peace offering to allow them to return to France. As a matter of fact, Napoleon never heedlessly or rashly exposed himself to personal danger, but perpetual rumors of his death were started by his enemies, with whom the wish was father to the thought.

"Imagine being haunted your whole life through by chicken," said the traveling man, setting down his glass. "And by chicken pie, at that. Of having it thrust before you by an unalterable decree, day in and day out, year after year, until mournful troops of murdered feathered bipeds pass in ghostly review before your eyes in sleep, and hobgoblin chicken pies perform weird nocturnal dances on your abdomen. Talk about eating a quail every day for thirty days, or living on beef and beans for a steady diet, I tell you these are gastronomic luxuries compared to chicken pie every day. Yet there was a man down at Smithville, Ga., who was mean enough to take this diabolical revenge on his widow. He kept the railroad eating house there, and when he died he left it to his widow, with the condition in his will of—chicken pie! She was to have chicken pie at least once a day, or not to have the hotel. And she, poor woman, having no other means of livelihood, still struggles along, conscientiously confronting chicken pie every day. Her only consolation is that the guests of the house also have to stand chicken pie. No one knows what actuated the man to put chicken pie into his will—but how he must have hated that woman!"

A Missionary's Victory.

From The Chicago Standard.

The Rev. Alden Grant, who founded the Zulu mission, was told that he was going on a wild-goose chase. When he returned from a civilised and Christian community he significantly remarked: "Well, I caught the goose, anyway."

A Younger Gould Wants a Theatre.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The morning Post says that a younger son of the late Jay Gould is trying to lease a theatre in London for performance plays will be produced.

TALKS ABOUT STREET CLEANING

Addresses by Drs. T. M. Manley and D. H. Stewart Before Good Government Club C on Garbage.

"Street Cleaning and the Disposal of City Garbage" was the subject of discussion at a meeting last night of Good Government Club C at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Dr. Thomas M. Manley was the first speaker introduced by President George M. Cummings. He said: "If the people do not want to be ashamed of their city's dirty streets, and wish to make it the equal of other great cities of the world in respect to clean streets, they should begin the task of disposing of garbage at home, right in their own kitchens. This work, which I consider of the utmost importance, and admit to be a matter of much trouble and labor, could be reduced to a minimum of labor by proper thought and care on the part of the housekeepers of the city."

With the present system of street cleaning and collection of refuse, Dr. Manly thought that the good effects of extra care on the part of the housekeeper was considerably reduced. The collection and final disposal of garbage, he said, should be put into the hands of the Health Board, with power to inflict penalties for violations of regulations as to the collections of refuse. House owners who threw garbage in the streets, he thought, should be arrested and punished, and that house garbage and street sweepings and ashes should be separated.

Dr. Douglass H. Stewart declared that Paterson, N. J., is years ahead of New-York in the matter of garbage disposal. The system here, he said, is a disgrace to the intelligence of the citizens and a black mark on the record of our city officials. That they should turn over a distinctly scientific subject to the shovel brigade is due partly to old impressions, absolutely incompatible with the facts in the case, that a garbage furnace is productive of foul odors.

Dr. Stewart favored the Ryder system of burning garbage. "Experience has taught me," he said, "that there should not be any excuse for taking a pound of refuse out of the city if proper precautions are observed in collecting it and transporting it to the furnaces."

ALL ANXIOUS TO BE GOVERNOR

MARYLAND MAY CHOOSE FROM MANY MEN THIS YEAR.

Gov. Brown Wants to be Re-elected, Contrary to Custom, and There Is a Senatorship to be Decided.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 10.—Although the selection of candidates for Governor will not be made for several months, men who are anxious for the honor have already announced the fact. Gov. Brown and Treasurer Spencer C. Jones are candidates for the Governorship.

Maryland has not re-elected a Governor since 1836, but sixty years of precedents do not discourage Gov. Brown.

For a time he was active in his candidacy, but he changed his policy and announced that he was not a candidate, but that if the people wanted him to serve a second term they knew where to find him. Treasurer Jones, unlike the other candidates, is a poor man and depends upon his popularity, his good public record, the aid of his fellow ex-Confederates, and the friendship of Senator Gorman.

The most interesting candidacy is that of ex-Congressman Isidor Rayner of Baltimore City. His career in Congress is well known and his championship of President Cleveland and of tariff reform and sound money made him many friends in Maryland. He is a lawyer, the son of one of the wealthiest Hebrews of the city, a graduate of the University of Virginia, and one of the orators in the State. During the recent campaign he made a tour of all the counties and carried his boom wherever he went.

He announced his candidacy last Summer, but it is only within the past few days that he has got it thoroughly organized. He is working for the honor with all possible energy. He will form committees in the various sections and labor unceasingly for the prize. He is rich enough to match Gov. Brown in campaign expenses. The general opinion, however, is that he will not be nominated.

Col. Smith of Worcester County, another rich man, is also a contestant, and he will go to the State Convention with the votes of five or more counties. Two others mentioned are Chief Judge and ex-Congressman Charles B. Roberts of Carroll County, Murray Vandiver, the present Collector of Internal Revenue, and others.

The last two Gubernatorial campaigns in Maryland were money contests, and the people are disposed to resent the imputation that only a very rich man can be Governor of Maryland. The expenditure of the money has been in securing the nominations. The fact that the Republicans in the last election had a popular plurality of over 3,000 has changed the complexion of things, and the Democrats will not venture into the campaign next Fall with a candidate whose main strength is financial.

A United States Senatorship is also to be decided. Senator Charles Hopper Gibson desires to succeed himself. His only strength is in the favor of Senator Gorman, who managed his former election. The Eastern Shore law still exists. It was passed at the election of the first Senators—John Henry and Charles Carroll of Carrollton—and its purpose was to keep the Eastern Shore, then the most populous part of the State, from monopolizing the places. In the hundred years Maryland has grown until the Eastern Shore has less than a fifth of the State's population, but as the Eastern Shoremen are born politicians, they have preserved the law to this day. Everybody calls it absurd, but nobody has been able to upset it but once, and that was during the civil war.

John M. Robinson, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, (Maryland's highest court,) is from the Eastern Shore, and is one of the ablest men of the State. A determined effort will be made to elect him to succeed Senator Gibson. The only thing against him politically is that he is not a politician.

The fight on Senator Gorman continues with increasing energy. Not a single Democratic paper of standing in the State attempts to defend him. Both of the daily Democratic papers of Baltimore are making persistent warfare upon him. These attacks are having a very decided effect, and his hold is being loosened. It is easy to see this from conversations with men from different sections of the State who come here. Many of them do not hesitate to say that if Gorman were to run for office in Maryland he would be snowed under by the biggest majority in the history of State politics. His safety is in the fact that he will be United States Senator until 1899, and many things may happen in that time.

FOR THE FUNERAL OF MRS. ASTOR

The Pall Bearers Not Yet Selected—Dr. Dix May Officiate.

The pall bearers for Mrs. William Waldorf Astor's funeral have not yet been selected, owing to the fact that replies have not been received to invitations sent to relatives and friends.

Mr. Astor remained in seclusion yesterday, and issued instructions to Sexton Meurer to make all necessary arrangements for the services to-morrow.

The general understanding among friends of the Astor family is that the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix will officiate.

Sexton Meurer said last night that the list of pall bearers would not be made known for several days, and that the funeral would be held

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At auction at Madison Square Garden, New-York, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Jan. 9, 10, 11, and 12, 1895, DAYS AND EVENINGS, commencing at 10 o'clock mornings and 7:15 evenings.

During the four days valuable consignments will be sold, from such noted breeders and breeding establishments as J. W. Ogden, Robert Steel, (Cedar Park,) Highlawn Stud, (closing out,) A. B. Forbes, J. Malcolm Forbes, A. B. Darling, J. W. Daly, John Turl's Sons, (Prospect Farm, Newburg, N. Y.,) George J. Harley, H. D. & R. C. Thompson, W. Harry Orr, James T. Walker, Bowne & De Cordova, Wyn Dyl Farm, W. J. Sutton, Richard Ingraham, and others.

Fast trotters, roadsters, matched pairs, stake colts, stallions, brood mares, and youngsters of the best blood and of high form are abundantly offered. Also family horses, carriage horses of fine action, and generally useful stock for pleasure driving.

Among noted animals offered are Alcantara, 2:23; Woodnut, 2:16¼; Pedlars 2:23¾; Cobwebs, 2:12; Prince Lavalard, 2:20¾, (2;) Hilda S., 2:19¼, (3;) La Tosca, 2:15¾; Deputy, 2:19½; Calliste, 2:30½; Rumor, 2:20; Czarina, 2:21; Mary West, 2:21½, (p;) Allmyown, 2:24½, (p;) Porcellaine, 2:23½; Rannee, 2:29¼; Mizie Douglas, 2:23¾; Green B., 2:21¼; Mary Mac, 2:18½; Dynamite, 2:20¼, and scores of others.

The horses may be seen Tuesday, Jan. 8.

For catalogues address PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers, 107 John St., New-York.

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Lectures.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY NIGHT Lectures in co-operation with the Board of Education, in the large hall, at 8 o'clock, Jan. 12, the lecture will be delivered by Rev. W. Elliott Griffis, on "Japan and the Eastern War," with stereopticon illustrations. No tickets required. Doors closed at 8 o'clock.

Instruction—City Schools.

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Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

Auction Sales.

BY VIRTUE OF AN INSTRUMENT IN WRITing dated Jan. 9, 1895, Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell this day at 9 o'clock, at No. 1,336 3d Av., all stock of wines, liquors, and cigars in saloon on the above-mentioned premises.

For Sale.

SCOTCH MACHINE FOR SALE.—In good order, at a very low price; in shoe store. Mr. GOODMAN, 938 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, December 26, 1894.—Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened January 15, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, January 15, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, 50,000 pieces linen tape, 6,000 blacking brushes, 4,000 scrub brushes, 4,000 cups, bowls, and plates, enameled ware; 6,000 whisp brooms, 25,000 pounds tinned ham, 25,000 pounds tinned corned beef, 15,000 pounds tinned mutton, 2,000 gallons vinegar, 12,000 pounds tinned sausage, a quantity of brass and copper tubing, iron pipe and fittings, hose valves, candles, gaskets, brushes, glass, hasps, paints, glue, lye, polishing paste, alcohol, lead, zinc, varnish, turpentine, tallow, cylinder, lubricating, and mineral oil, beeswax, soap, and cotton waste. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

Readers OF THE TIMES

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Lessees and Managers...Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau

GRAND OPERA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY E. ABBEY AND MAURICE GRAU.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, Jan. 11, Mozart's opera, DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, De Lussan, and Eames; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Russitano, Carbone, Abramoff, and Maurel.

Sat. Afternoon, Jan. 12, ONLY MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF LES HUGUENOTS. (THE HUGUENOTS.) Mmes. Nordica, Scalchi, and Melba; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, Ancona, and Jean de Reszke. Regular prices.

SAT. EV'G, Jan. 13, at POPULAR PRICES—DOUBLE BILL. Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Mira Heller, De Vigne, M. Bensaude and Sig. Tamagno, preceded by Leoncavallo's Opera "PAGLIACCI." Mlle Zelie de Lussan, Mme. Russitano, Gromzeski, and Campanari.

Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 13, 8th Sunday Night Concert. Last appearance of YSAYE, Violinist, together with Mme. Mantelli and Mons. Plancon. Entire opera orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Seidl.

Sunday Prices, 50c., 75c., $1.00, and $1.50.

Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 14, Double Bill, 2 Operas—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Mmes. Melba, Sig. Bensaude, and Russitano—followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA—Mmes. Mira He

JOLLY BONIFACES DINE

Banquet at Delmonico's of the Hotel Men of the City.

PROMINENT CITIZENS THEIR GUESTS

An Overflow From the Dining Room—Unique Features of the Menu—Every One in Good Humor.

WELCOMED BY PRESIDENT MERRIFIELD

Speeches by W. J. Fanning, "Adirondack" Murray, the Rev. C. L. Twing, and Secretary Simeon Ford.

The New-York City Hotel Association had its sixteenth annual banquet at Delmonico's last night.

The dining hall is gauged to accommodate 215 guests, but the demand for tickets was such that 275 seats were required, and some guests were relegated to an overflow table in a snug dining room.

The members of the association are accustomed to cater to gourmands and gourmets in smaller or lesser number, so that they are severe critics in matters culinaire and vinous. Hence Delmonico's gigantic Apollo Belvedere, Andrew Muller, saw to it that in table decorations and equipment the banqueting hall was worthy of the occasion before he decided to give the word and announce that all was ready, and that the orchestra might usher in the company with a flood of popular melodies.

This was the menu:

Oysters.
Soups.
Consommé, Hungarian. Clear Green Turtle.
Hors-d'Oeuvre.
Boudins de Bécasse, à la Diane.
Fish.
Striped Bass, Massena.
Fried Smelts, Rémoulade.
Removes:
Fillet of Beef, Stuffed, with Sweet Peppers, Rissotto, Piedmontese Style.
Entrées:
Breast of Chicken, a la Lorenzo,
French Peas, with Lettuce,
Sweetbread, à la Montebello,
Celery, Villeroy.
Sherbet, Favorite.
Roast:
Red-Head Duck.
Froid:
Aspics de Foie Gras, Lettuce Salad.
Sweets:
Pears, à la Richelieu,
Pyramids,
Fancy creams. Fruit. Fancy Cakes. Dessert.
Coffee.

Features of the banquet were a faithful adherence to the menu, prompt service, and the sherbet, which was served in Mardi Gras Chapeaux à la Folie, and the ices, which were discovered on exploration of exquisitely-fashioned traveling trunks, which were thrown on plates in the most approved "baggage smashing" fashion.

On the dais were E. L. Merrifield, President of the association, at whose right was Judge Rufus B. Cowing. At the left of Mr. Merrifield was James H. Breslin of the Gilsey House. The other guests of honor were Senator Cantor, Philip Low, ex-Speaker William Sulzer, the Rev. C. L. Twing, Judge Roger A. Pryor, J. K. Redington, Judge James Fitzgerald, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Judge Joseph F. Daly, Judge David McAdam, W. J. Fanning, Judge Henry Bischoff, Congressman-elect George B. McClellan and John H. Starin.

Of the New-York hotel men present were David S. Hammond of the Murray Hill, Charles Wetherbee of the Buckingham, C. N. Vilas of the Fifth Avenue, Gardner Wetherbee of the Windsor, Simeon Ford of the Grand Union, Elmer A. Darling of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, W. S. Hawk of the Windsor, Washington L. Jaques of the Murray Hill, H. H. Brockway of the Ashland House, A. L. Ashman of the Sinclair House, E. M. Tierny, President of the State Hotel Association, and E. A. Thayer, President of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association.

Among the guests were Recorder John W. Goff, Speaker Hamilton Fish, Police Justices Feitner, Sims, Ryan, Meade, Koch, and McMahon, Police Commissioner Murray, Justice Wauhope Lynn, Judges D. M. Goldfogle, S. M. Ehrlich, J. E. Newburger, J. H. McCarthy, and R. A. Van Wyck; Civil Justices Stiner, McKean, and Conlan; ex-United States Marshal John W. Jacobs, Police Inspector Conlin, C. S. Wehrle, George S. Adams, H. J. Bang.

A. A. Alling, C. C. Shayne, Frank W. Harriman, Alderman W. M. K. Alcott, L. E. Fuller, F. H. Wall, the Rev. W. H. H. Murray, L. F. Silva, C. L. Weinstock, Carl Otto Peters, B. W. Swope, E. N. Anable, William Allen, C. T. Reed, W. P. Fitch, A. R. Blakely, George A. Semel, John R. Nugent, H. J. Jackson, Jr., G. R. McChesney, G. F. Hauscom, O. W. Libbey, Joseph Blumenthal, William M. Fleiss, George B. Weaver, D. W. Pardee, E. N. Wilson, E. F. Burnett, John Whalen, H. B. Jagoe, E. J. Richards, George H. Daniels, Alonzo W. Foster, Capt. George Peene, John W. Keller, James Buckley, Delos McCurdy, James M. Bell, Frank Tousey, J. H. Fife, J. C. Rann, F. W. Downs.

J. B. Barry, Laurence McCormack, H. Clay Pierey, A. I. Pierey, E. W. Guindon, James A. Sterling, George Merritt, Jacob Hess, Hugh Getty, C. W. W. Ball, Louis L. Todd, Robert Dunlap, George Cottrell, Thomas Boese, C. G. Codman, D. D. Parmly, A. J. Cammeyer, E. C. Swett, W. E. Balch, Thomas M. Hilliard, J. C. Noyes, Henry E. Abbey, Henry R. Wolcott, T. R. Chaney, Michael Coleman, William Dunlap, F. A. Cauchois, M. H. Goodin, Dr. L. T. Sheffield, David Sammis, T. J. Brady, W. Quinn, H. L. Herbert, George I. Herbert.

H. de N. Lloyd, George M. Marrin, Louis Ottman, R. G. Larason, J. T. Smith, C. H. Brockway, Thomas S. Brennan, A. E. Kirby, C. V. Lansing, H. P. C. Johnston.

M. J. Jouffret, E. Blanc, C. L. Kaufman, E. Fellows Jenkins, E. C. Anderson, W. P. Mitchell, C. De Ronge, Nathaniel Doyle, John J. Dowd, George F. Hall, C. H. Wilmarth, George W. Cornish, A. H. De Ronge, Dr. C. S. Hutchings, M. E. Merrifield, H. W. Taft, W. H. Oakley, John F. Carroll, Thomas Jennette, and M. P. Breslin.

The banquet was a social and gastronomic success. The diners regretted the absence of Hiram Hitchcock of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, because of illness, but they were pleased with the welcome presence of A. L. Ashman of the Sinclair House. The orchestra played popular airs, in the chorus of which the feasters joined, and if there was now and then a disposition to be turbulent, it was due to the effervescing enthusiasm of such young members as "Wash" Jacques, who would persist in rising from their seats, looking at the presiding officer, and toasting him as "A bird."

Welcomed by President Merrifield.

When the "Indian weed" and the "cup that cheers" were served, President E. L. Merrifield of the Continental Hotel, who is a gloriously "all round" man, rose, beamed on the assemblage, and made this address of welcome:

We are pleased to have so many of our friends with us to-night. I extend to you a most hearty welcome. For the past year it has been a little slow with us, and we have had to sharpen our knives and cut our beef a little thin and water our whisky, but we feel thankful that we are at peace with our landlords and marketmen. After all the purification the city has undergone we look for better times. We depend partly on our friends for our patronage, and want you to come and see us often. We will promise no more water will be put in the whisky, and you will find with us all the same brands of wines, &c., that you are sampling here this evening. We can fill your orders for eatables with the best the market affords, correspondingly to the size of your pockets.

I will now introduce to you a gentleman whom you all know, and who has the happy faculty of always saying the right thing at the proper time, Mr. James H. Breslin, who will act as toastmaster.

Mr. Breslin of the Gilsey House, who, on a Paris Boulevard, would attract attention by his erect bearing, military gait, and martial mustache and imperial, and elicit such remarks as "Tiens! c'est un revenant c'est Badinguet, non c'est Bourbaki, non c'est Canrobert," was felicitous in introducing William J. Fanning, Attorney of the association, to respond to the toast "The Hotel Association of New-York City."

W. J. Fanning Speaks of the Laws.

Sketching the progress of the association, Mr. Fanning said:

Sixteen years ago the gentlemen engaged in the business of hotel keeping in this city scarcely knew one another by sight, and such a thing as exchanging friendly calls and frankly discussing the details of business was unknown.

There prevailed a feeling of jealousy and distrust which rendered intercourse and co-operation of effort, even as to matters affecting their common interests, impossible. As a result, the landlord of that day was obliged to defend himself, single handed, against every adventurer in public and private life, who, owing to the unjust provisions of the law at that time, regarded the hotel proprietor as an easy victim of extortion.

Sixteen years ago the laws regulating the relation of landlord and guest were about the same as those which applied to the wayside inn of 300 years ago, when those establishments were regarded as the headquarters of thieves and ruffians, of whom the landlord was the chief.

In the eye of the law, every hotel proprietor in the City of New-York was regarded in the same light. He had no rights that any dead beat was bound to respect.

Through the association, nearly every needed reform, the speaker said, had been obtained. He would not take up time in enumerating the many obnoxious measures which have been defeated. He continued:

Suffice it to say that there has not been a single session of the Legislature at which there has not been introduced a measure of some kind or other against the hotel interests of the State, and which would undoubtedly have become law but for your timely and vigorous protest.

And now a word as to the officers of the association who for so many years have successfully guided its affairs.

There is a popular impression that the officers have been elected for life. This is a mistake. The form of an election is religiously gone through with every year, but the machine invariably wins, and Merrifield, Ashman, and Brockway may well sing with the brook that "men may come and men may go, but we go on forever." Various explanations have been given for the continuance of this combine which may or may not satisfy the Lexow committee when it comes to investigate it. It has been claimed to have been done in the interest of economy, to save the reprinting of the stationery, but Ford insists that it is simply a question of "the survival of the fattest," which, if true, renders his chances of promotion exceedingly lean.

Many efforts have been made to hurl this ring from power, and each succeeding year we are told will be its last.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray, in responding to the toast "Our Guest," made the theme of his remarks his early experience in the North Woods, which earned him the title of "Adirondack Murray." He was modest in claiming that, in calling the attention of the public to the beauties and sanitary advantages of the region twenty-five years ago, he was the pioneer agent of the Bonifaces of to-day whose rests for the weary now are numbered by the score.

Poem by Douglas A. Levien.

"A Rush for Olympus; or, Peter Puzzled," written by Douglas A. Levien, was recited by A. C. Foster of the New-Amsterdam Hotel. It was a witty poetical effusion of 5,000 words, which dealt with mythology, the caravansary art, and amiable personalities, and each "hit" received tumultuous applause. The concluding lines were:

Here's Union Square Fifer, a regular hummer,
Who's, as well as a fifer, a good hotel drummer;
And Bates of the Everett able to set
Before famishing guests the best meal ever et;
And Marlborough Todd, who is free from all shoddy,
And ready to treat all his friends to a toddy;
And Napoleon Bonaparte Barry, whose boast
Is to own the St. Cloud, which another "Nap" lost;
And good Charley Wildey, who claims that he keeps
A real Cosmopolitan House for the "Peops.";
And the two brothers Dorval, whose virtuous names
Should be known to St. Peter as well as St. James;
And a hawk soaring high and ambitious to land
On the Castle—named Windsor, so stately and grand;
And the Buckingham, too, with its Weatherbee humming,
Setting Fulior and fuller with guests who are coming
To greet the grand Duke who stands guard at the door
With his grand Dukely face looking grumpy and sore,
Whenever he raises his grand Dukely head
And sees that the green rises over the red,
And others come flocking, the best in the Nation,
To uphold the fraternity's high reputation.
The question was settled. Without a division
The committee delivered a concrete decision
That of all the Reformed and Converted Community
Who would visit Olympus on due opportunity
Hotel men deserved, with their sons and their daughters,
The brightest of wings and the snuggest of quarters.
Then without any fear of an action in tort
They returned to Olympus to make their report.
The bosses indorsed the committee's deductions
And good room-clerk Peter received his instructions.
"It is said" that in future the hotel fraternity
Will have such good times when they enter eternity,
They'll cherish no wish to come back to us.
Well,
Not even to come back and keep a hotel!

The Rev. C. L. Twing on Fees.

The Rev. C. L. Twing replied happily to the toast, "Congratulations and Exhortations," saying in part:

I most heartily congratulate President Merrifield that he is still in a state of corpulency, with no signs of that lean and hungry look that still clings to Secretary Ford. I congratulate you, proprietors, princes or paupers, of the Hotel Men's Association of the City of Lexow, that you are at the banquet table and not in the Banquet Hall of Worms. I am careful not to disturb the use of your free will in naming the classes or divisions to which you belong. You can classify yourselves where you think you belong—you are all doubtless as well acquainted with your environments as you are with your landlords, and owe as much to the one as you do to the other.

I do most earnestly hope that your combined wisdom will make you to devise some plan whereby the system of "tips" may be abolished and done away with. In my humble opinion, it is all wrong, gives you poor service, and wearies and worries the life of those who come to you, are willing to pay you what you ask, if they have enough left after submitting to the fee-ticism of your subordinates. If you were like us of the ministry and depended solely upon "fees" for services of extraordinary character rendered, the case would be different.

Finally, let us all join heart and hands in the endeavor to get the most out of what we have, to strive to make our lives fit ones to be lived here on earth, where most of us are willing to stay; and when our sojourn is ended, we can go elsewhere with the satisfaction of knowing that, as hotel men, ministers, doctors, hatters, and even plumbers, we have made the world somewhat better for having lived in it.

Secretary Ford Is Entertaining.

The toast assigned to Simeon Ford of the Grand Union Hotel was "Is Suicide a Sin?" There was little that was lugubrious or argumentative in his reply, but much that was witty and entertaining. He began:

Last week I was sitting in my library surrounded by the "Encyclopedia Britannica," the "Century Dictionary," "Macguffy's Elocution in Six Lessons," and other abstruse works, laboriously preparing the extemporaneous speech which I have been so unexpectedly called upon to deliver, when my attention was attracted by the pitter-patter of little footsteps upon the stairs; the door burst open, and President Merrifield dashed impetuously into the room, and flung himself with careless grace upon me Turkish divan. (My Turkish divan is now in the hospital suffering from nervous prostration.)

"See here, Ford," he said, while his breath came in quick, short pants. (You can imagine how unbecoming a great adult breath like Ed Merrifield's would appear in quick short pants!) "See here," said he, "you made a speech at our dinner last year which you yourself have characterized as one of the greatest intellectual efforts of the century. This speech consisted almost entirely of vituperation, calumny, and abuse heaped upon Ashman and I. Now, Ashman and me, though plump and pleasing to the eye, are both far from strong, and, in consequence of your rude jests, we have pined away. This year we want no references to adipose tissue or blue chips—two articles regarding which we are extremely shy."

So I must get along without referring to either of these gentlemen any more than is absolutely necessary, although I must tell one thing on them. Soon after last year's dinner the following conversation was overheard between them:

Said Ashman: "That skeleton, Ford, had a good deal of sport at the dinner joking about our size, and, do you know, I sometimes think perhaps we are a little too plump to be eligible for the living picture business."

"I noticed," said Merrifield, "that he got on to our curves in great shape."

"I've been thinking," continued Ashman, "that perhaps it would be well for us to take some form of gentle exercise. Now there's Gladstone—he goes around chopping down trees; that's fine exercise, and tends to reduce flesh."

"I never tried chopping down trees," said Merrifield, "but I wouldn't mind going up to Central Park, and picking up a few chips."

Of the hotel business of the past and to-day Mr. Ford said:

What a change has come over the hotel business in the last few years! I read not long ago of a gentleman who, returning home in the still watches of the night, found a man slumbering sweetly on the marble floor of his vestibule, his head pillowed on the woven-wire doormat. When aroused he mumbled, "Didn't I leave word not to be called till 8 o'clock? This is the last time I'll ever sleep in the Ashland House." He was one of the old-fashioned guests. They didn't expect so much. Nowadays, if you lodge a man for a dollar he comes down and expostulates if he hasn't got a hand-painted piano in the room.

It behooves us old-timers to get a "quick Waterbury movement" on us, if we want to keep up with the procession. We can't all have buildings like the Savoy and the Waldorf and the Holland, but, if we can't have the best hotel, let's have the best hotel we can. There are lots of old-fashioned folks left in the world.

If the royal families keep on putting up hotels, I am more likely to wake up some morning over in the hotel men's dormitory at the Poor Farm.

Soap the Mainspring of Success.

And, speaking of soap, reminds me that, in my opinion, the mainspring of success in the hotel business is soap; not Cashmere Bouquet, but plain yaller soap, with plenty of Hibernian elbow grease "on the side." Cleanliness is away ahead of godliness in our business. When a guest goes into a hotel dining room and has to engage in a hand-to-hand struggle with a cockroach for the possession of the meal he is paying for, it has a tendency to make him morose and dissatisfied. And it should be a fundamental principle with hotel men never to let a guest escape unsatisfied.

Should you inadvertently chance upon a guest in the act of absorbing some trifling article of silverware or bric-a-brac, or an eight-day clock, or a pair of blankets, with true delicacy, turn your back and affect not to have seen him, lest he be embarrassed, bearing in mind that many travelers take an innocent delight in gathering about them little souvenirs to serve as pleasant reminders of their visits to hotels. It is always a source of gratification to me when I reflect upon the hundreds of happy homes which I have helped to beautify, and the many festive boards throughout the land which are adorned with linen and flashing with silver, inscribed with the beautiful motto, "Grand Union Hotel, Ford & Co."

The custom common in hotel washrooms of attaching the hair brushes and combs to the walls by means of chains, is to be deprecated. It is far better to allow these implements to roam at large, for it is galling to the proud spirit of a free-born American to have to perform his toilet accompanied by the clanking of chains, and it also puts him to the inconvenience and expense of bringing a monkey wrench with him, in case he should be seized with an uncontrollable desire to add brush and comb to his collection. The average guest has about as much regard for the rights of a landlord as a tomcat has for the sanctity of the marriage rite, and anything in a hotel which is not screwed to the floor is usually considered in the light of legitimate prey. And, knowing this little eccentricity, we must humor it.

Economy in Gas.

When I first plunged into this business I had a foolish notion that there should be rules for the conduct of a hotel, and that guests should be expected to observe them, and, in consequence, I made some bad breaks. I remember once when a nice, benevolent-looking old gentleman had registered and was about to go to his room, I stepped up to him, and, with an engaging smile, I said: "My dear Sir, pardon me for addressing you, but from the hayseed which still lingers lovingly in your whiskers, and the fertilizer which yet adheres to your cheap, though serviceable, army brogans, I hazard the guess that you are an agriculturalist and unaccustomed to the rules to be observed in one of New-York's palatial caravansaries. Permit me, therefore, to suggest that upon retiring to your sumptuous one-dollar apartment, you refrain from blowing out the gas, as is the time-honored custom of the residents of the outlying districts, but turn the key, thus."

He glared at me and went his way, and I noticed that the clerk, who had been standing by, had broken out into a cold sweat. "Why," said he, "that man is a United States Senator from Kansas. Didn't you notice his whiskers? He expected to stop at the Windsor, but chancing to see one of their advertisements he observed that the Grand Central station was attached to the house, and he was afraid the locomotives would break his rest, so he came down to this sequestered nook so as to be quiet, and now you have driven him away."

"It makes no difference to me whether he is a Senator or not," I replied, "I'm no believer in class distinctions. We cannot afford to give any man a room for $1 and have him absorb $2 worth of illuminating gas. The veriest tyro at financiering would know that to pursue such business methods would eventually deplete the gold reserve. Even Secretary Carlisle would know better than that."

Of the "sky-scrapers," the witty Boniface, the "Mark Twain" of the guild, had much to say. Of the future he remarked:

And now we are to have a taller one still. I think the idea of building a new hotel was suggested to Mr. Astor by that now historic tramp who slept in his spare room. That event must have awakened in John Jacob's breast a wild yearning to keep boarders. I suppose he said to himself: "The glory of my family was begun by buying and selling skins on the borders. I will perpetuate the family glory and see what I can do in the way of skins on the boarders myself. I will put up a house so big and fine that Cousin Bill will think he's running a fifteen-cent lodging house next door." And lo! Jacob fell asleep, "and he dreamed and beheld a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven, and behold the 400 ascended and descended upon it." (I believe I missed my vocation when my parents refused to let me enter the theological seminary.)

Tribute of Secretary to President.

When Mr. Ford became serious, in mercy to his convulsed auditors, he paid this tribute:

And while I would not make invidious distinctions among those who have labored for the success of the organization and are entitled to credit for all that has been achieved, I think I but voice the sentiment of all present when I state that the gentleman who for eight years has stood at its head and who to-night occupies the chair for the last time, I insists shall be the last time, has been in every sense of the word the right man in the right place.

From very small beginning this organization has grown to one that is both great and powerful; one that to-day is recognized as an important factor in all that pertains to the prosperity and greatness of this Imperial city. This could not have been accomplished except by persistent and intelligent effort on the part of one whose heart was in his work, and who possessed the force and ability necessary to enable him to achieve success.

As a man of deeds rather than words your President has silently but effectively devoted himself to the work of building up this association and in doing so has left the stamp of his own individuality upon its history.

You have all, no doubt, witnessed the silent working of that great steam engine at the mint, and have observed how delicately it lays one of its fingers upon a bit of metal, which instantly becomes a coin, and will remember that touch when the date upon it is crusted over the centuries.

In like manner the records of this association will for all future time bear witness to the splendid work done in its behalf by Edward L. Merrifield. [Loud cheers.]

In conclusion Mr. Ford said:

The business of hotel keeping in this city has reached a point at which it can no longer be regarded as second in importance to any other commercial enterprise. When we consider the aggregate amount of capital invested, the aggregate number of people employed, and the volume of business represented by the aggregate purchase and sale of goods we reach figures that probably range as high as those representing any other branch of industry. But when we come to consider the comfort and convenience afforded to the public the hotels of New-York are beyond comparison with any other branch of trade.

The magnificent structures recently added to the list of hotels in this city are a source of pride to every citizen, and clearly indicate what a vast interest this association will represent when, in the near future, keeping pace with the times, our hotels shall meet the demands of Greater New-York.

Delmonico will then be called upon to provide a new dining hall on a scale of unheard-of magnitude in order to furnish neutral ground on which the hotel men of New-York may continue to entertain their friends.

The entertainment ended in mutual congratulations and the hope that the next banquet might be as successful.

Put up your lantern, Diogenes; here's an honest umbrella—as rare as an honest man.

Most umbrella-silks are loaded with iron-dust — imagine the effect of sharp iron upon delicate silk!

"Tip-top" umbrella (no iron-dust in the silk) hasn't a fraud to hide or a defect to confess.

$5 (28-inch $5.50). Pay us what you like for a silk umbrella, $3.75 to $10; but $5 is the right price here.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince. Warren. 32d St.

ELECTRIC CAR STRIKES A MOVING TRAIN

The Bravery of the Motorman Saves the Passengers from Injury.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Trolley Car No. 106, in charge of J. H. Garrison, ran into the rear of an Erie Railway express train at the Market Street crossing this morning, and six passengers escaped serious injuries through the courageous action of the motorman in standing to his post. The rails were coated with ice, and Garrison was running the car very slowly on a down grade approaching the crossing. He had nearly reached the crossing when the car began to slip, and got beyond his control, dashing into the iron gates and carrying them away just as the whistle of the express sounded its warning. Garrison deserted the useless brake and put on the reverse current, stopping momentarily the momentum of the car. The express whizzed by, the rear coach grazing the car, carrying away the sheet-iron hood, which smashed several windows in the coach into atoms before it was torn from its fastenings. Garrison escaped injury, beyond a few cuts about the face from the pieces of flying glass. None of the six passengers were injured, beyond receiving a severe shaking up and slight bruises. Flagman O'Leary saw the car break through the gates, and ran forward just as a flying piece of the iron gate descended, striking him on the head and inflicting a severe scalp wound. The axle of the electric car was broken and traffic was delayed until a wrecking gang cleared away the wreck.

Connor T. Jones Dead.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 10.—Connor T. Jones, a well-known hotel proprietor, died at his home in Elberon to-day. He was sixty years old.

Mr. Jones was the owner of the famous Hotel Elberon when it was built, about seventeen years ago. It was at this house that Mr. Garfield's family was living when the President was assassinated.

Mr. Jones was acquainted with many statesmen and politicians of that Administration, and he was also known to many people prominent in other ways.

He gave up the proprietorship of the Elberon Hotel about three years ago. He had charge of a hotel in the Catskills last Summer, and after the season closed he decided to return to Elberon with his family for the Winter.

Grip Prevalent in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—Grip is again prevalent in this city and the doctors who are not afflicted with the malady are kept very busy.

William T. Hunt, editor of The Sunday Call; D. E. Hervey, editor of Town Talk, and T. E. Burke, city editor of The Evening News, are suffering from the affliction.

At the office of the City Dispensary, William Smith said that the great proportion of medicine prescribed by the district physicians for the poor was intended to cure the grip. Thus far no deaths have been recorded.

Fire in Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The furniture store of the E. P. Fuller Furniture Company, at 16 South Fourth Avenue, was burned yesterday, causing a loss of $15,000, partially covered by insurance. The clothing store of Mayor Edson Lewis was damaged about $1,000.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel and several other buildings took fire, but the flames were extinguished before getting much headway. Many hastily moved their effects into the street.

Candidates Appearing.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Jan. 10.—Although the annual borough election is several weeks off, candidates for Commissioner are already appearing. The terms of Mayor James J. Reed and W. S. Jeffrey expire. Others talked of in connection with the nominations are Town Committeeman L. G. Irwin, Thomas J. Sweeney, O. H. Wicklife, C. V. Shropshire, Wolcott Farry, and Elijah Disbrow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Northampton, Mass., Jan. 10.—The three-story brick and marble block corner of Pleasant and Armory Streets, owned by B. E. Cook, Jr., and occupied by R. E. Edwards, furniture dealer, was damaged to the extent of $2,500 by fire to-night. The contents are almost a total loss. The stock was inventoried Jan. 1 at $12,000; insured for about $9,500.

Scottsville, N. Y., Jan. 10.—A large flour mill owned by the Merchants' Bank of Rochester was burned to-day; loss, $125,000 on plant, and 20,000 bushels of wheat. Charles Zimmerman, an employe of the mill, was seriously burned.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 10.—Wyeth's collar factory was burned to-day. It was the largest of its kind in the West, and employed nearly 300 men. The loss will reach $150,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 10.—The wholesale grocery house of J. D. & R. S. Christian was burned; loss on stock, from $20,000 to $25,000; insurance, $20,000. The building is insured for $5,250; estimated loss, $8,500.

Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Fire consumed the rear building of Crandall, Stone & Co.'s carriage hardware and electro-plating works, and caused a loss of about $8,000, nearly covered by insurance.

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CURRENCY HIS SUBJECT

Charles S. Fairchild Talks to the Brooklyn Democratic Club.

THE TROUBLE IS A SIMPLE MATTER

For It the Present Congress and the Democratic Party were Not Responsible—A Better System to Come.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club, at 201 Montague Street, last evening, heard Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, talk on the currency question.

He said the finances of the United States should be considered under two classes, the revenue and the expenses of the Government. The Government was now suffering because the revenue did not equal the expenses, and he considered it a simple matter to deal with.

The Government could borrow comparatively small sums, on call, to be returned in sixty or ninety days, and this would ease it over the difficulty until the revenue system provided more money than was needed.

But the best way out of the difficulty was to diminish the expenses, and then to borrow money on short obligations. The City of New-York had borrowed money in anticipation of its taxes, and, in fact, every Government did that, with the exception of the United States.

The Government of the United States, by its rigid laws, imposed taxes upon the people adapted to the times of the least revenue, and they were most heavy when the people were least able to bear them.

But it was fair to state where the responsibility rests. The present Congress and the Democratic Party had burdens enough to bear now, but they were not responsible for the present financial difficulty. The last Congress and the last Administration had incurred enormous expenses, and had diminished the revenue. They had added to the expenses to a vast extent, and all expenses were keyed up to a high point.

This Congress ought to diminish the expenses, but it could not diminish the expenses so far as the pensions went. Under the last Administration duties were remitted on raw sugar, and other things were done to diminish the revenue of the Government. Other things were also done in order to, as was thought, divert financial destruction. A great number of bonds were bought.

"We bought them, too," he said, "to get rid of the revenue, but the last Administration bought at high premium in order that good times might be continued or restored, and that for political reasons, and not for the benefit of the Government."

It is unnecessary and unwise to raise partisan issues and questions on the present subject; but they were being raised by Republicans in Congress, and so long as they were it was fair to call attention to why the Government was in this situation.

The Government finds itself not only an organization which receives and expends money, but it also had taken upon itself for the last 30 years a function with reference to the money of the country.

The questions of the finances of the country and that of the currency of the country should have been separated, as they required different treatment. Had they been absolutely separated at the outset a great deal of trouble would have been avoided.

The Democratic Party was not responsible for getting the Government into the money business. It was a device of the war. The Democratic Party had opposed it at the outset, and now it was suffering from it. The situation was one which it had not created, but which it had done very little, if anything, to cure.

Mr. Fairchild said that men should begin to think what it was that created money. The Government could use its credit and borrow money, and then put out obligations that represented something that people could use for exchange. But in reality the Government could not create anything.

On the subject of legal tender, he held that the paper became legal tender with the Government fiat behind it, and also the Government credit. But that did not determine value. As the Government credit varied, so did its value vary.

He referred to the Sherman law, and showed that under it the Government suffered. He said that 90 per cent. of the business of the country was carried on where money did not act as currency, but only performed its work as a measure.

The ideal system was the Baltimore system, and out of all the discussion that was now going on, a system would be brought about, and that before long, which, he believed, would be a better one than had ever been known in this country or in any other country.

Trying to Wreck Northport Express.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 10.—As a Port Jefferson freight train was passing into a switch on Lyosset Hill to-night to leave the main track clear for the Northport Express, a man ran from the brush at the side of the track and uncoupled eight freight cars and the caboose.

The train started back onto the main track, along which the express was rushing but a few miles away.

The brakemen in the caboose, knowing he could not control the cars on the slippery grade, jumped off, and ran ahead of the caboose to another switch, which he threw open. This turned the runaway cars into a long siding, down which they rolled, passing the express. At the end of the siding they jumped the track.

The trainmen made a search for the train wrecker, but without success.

An attempt was made to wreck the Northport express two weeks ago at about the same place by placing ties on the track. The engine only was derailed.

For an Eight-Hour Workday.

The Joint Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Tailors and Trimmers yesterday issued a call for a mass meeting of clothing cutters and trimmers, to be held this afternoon in Beethoven Hall, in East Fifth Street, to consider the request presented to the manufacturers for an eight-hour workday.

WE HAVE

MARKED DOWN

ALL OUR BROKEN LOTS OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED SACK AND CUTAWAY

SUITS,

all of this season's manufacture, cut long and stylish, to the uniform price of

$12.50

A SUIT.

Former prices, $16, $18, $20, & $22.

Immense values. All sizes. Some at both stores. TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,

Bleecker St., cor. Greene,
(Bet. B'way and 6th Av L.,)
also
Broadway, cor. Rector St.,
(Opp. Trinity Church.)

MARRIAGE OF MISS FLORENCE MAGILL

Wedded to Harry J. Spence in Trinity Church at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 10.—Miss Florence Magill and Harry J. Spence were married at noon to-day in Trinity Church. There was a large and fashionable congregation present. The interior of the church was decorated with great taste.

The bridal procession was formed in the spacious vestibule in the tower of the church, and as the wedding march from "Lohengrin" was begun the doors were opened and the procession moved forward. The ushers were the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler and the Rev. Edward L. Buckey, both of Newport; the Rev. F. D. Lobdell of Philadelphia, and the Rev. G. Ernest Magill, a brother of the bride and rector of St. Paul's Chruch, Yonkers, N. Y. The bridesmaids, charmingly dressed in gowns of white crepon, with girdle and collarettes of pink satin, were Miss Helen Magill and Miss Louise Magill, sisters of the bride, and Miss Mary V. Thorndike of Providence. The bride was accompanied by her brother, W. Ingram Magill, who gave her away. She wore a very handsome dress of white satin, trimmed with point lace and pearl embroidery. Orange blossoms were fastened in her hair with her veil, and she carried a white Prayer Book, with a plain cross of gold upon it.

The groom and his best man, A. G. Brooke Claxton of Montreal, who had been waiting in the vestry room, near the chancel, met the bridal party at the altar rail. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Magill.

Mrs. Magill, the bride's mother, who wore a gown of black brocaded satin, trimmed with jet, occupied the pew on the left of the aisle, and with her was her youngest son, Arthur Reginald Magill. The groom's mother and other relatives were opposite on the right.

The wedding breakfast at the rectory was attended only by the relatives and most intimate friends of the families of the bridal couple, a large number coming from Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Spence will live in Montreal. The bride is the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Magill, rector of Trinity Church.

Tappen—Van Deusen.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Miss Clara Van Deusen, daughter of Mrs. Harriett J. Van Deusen, of this city, and Richard Tappen were married at the home of the bride's mother, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The wedding was one of the most notable social events of the season. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. Stanton Stowitts, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Van Slyke. Miss Ella Van Deusen, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Charles Tappen, the groom's brother, was best man. Ralph Van Deusen and Everett Fowler were the ushers. The house was lavishly decked with flowers, the prevailing color being pink.

BALL OF THE COACHMEN'S UNION LEAGUE

The Society Founded Thirty Years Ago and Successful from the Start.

The twenty-first annual reception and ball of the Coachmen's Union League Society of New-York City was held at Tammany Hall last night.

This society, composed exclusively of negro coachmen employed in public stables or by private families, was founded thirty years ago. Its objects are good-fellowship and mutual benefit through certain insurance privileges.

Tammany Hall never contained a jollier crowd than the coachmen and their guests. The dancing began soon after 11 o'clock. Not a moment was wasted then.

Previous to the ball proper, there was an address by Bishop James H. Cook, one of the founders and an ex-President of the society. He told the younger men how the society came to be organized thirty years ago, and how it had been successful from the start.

After his address, each of the founders present received a silver cup. They were Joel Walley, Benjamin Colwell, Isaiah Hegeman, George Hunter, W. H. Jackson, Peter Kelly, Hallet Green, Lewis Frazier, F. A. Stewart, and Andrew Firman.

Charity Organization Officers.

At the stated meeting, the first of the new year, of the Central Council of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New-York, held Wednesday afternoon, the following officers of the council were elected: President—Robert W. De Forest; Vice President—Charles S. Fairchild; Treasurer—Constant A. Andrews; General Secretary—Charles D. Kellogg. The following gentlemen were also elected Vice Presidents of the society: Mark Blumenthal, Richard H. Derby, George E. Dodge, H. C. Fahnestock, Nicholas Fish, James K. Gracie, R. Duncan Harris, Abram S. Hewitt, John S. Kennedy, Francis H. Leggett, Peter B. Olney, Oswald Ottendorfer, Henry Rice, J. Hampden Robb, J. R. Roosevelt, George P. Rowell, Jacob H. Schiff, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, Frederick F. Thompson, and Joseph Thoron.

An Editor Assaulted.

SARATOGA, Jan. 10.—Francis W. Redfield, editor of The Ballston Spa News, recently of New-York City, was roughly handled at a late hour Wednesday night, and is now under the care of a physician. His assailant was Edward L. Smith, a rich young society man of Ballston Spa, who this afternoon was arrested on a charge of assault in the second degree, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. The assault took place while Mr. and Mrs. Redfield were on their way home. Contradictory stories are related as to the cause of the affair. A civil suit for damages is also to be instituted against Smith.

Would Veto an Antitoxine Bill.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—The effort to provide an antitoxine laboratory for this city received a setback to-day by the announcement of Mayor Lebkuecher that he would veto the resolution appropriating $5,000 for such a purpose.

The Mayor, in returning the resolution without his signature of approval, says that the time has not arrived for a definite judgment as to the value of the anti-diphtheria serum, an opinion gleaned after investigating the subject and soliciting an expression of ideas from medical experts and physicians.

BEST & CO

Clearing Sale, Children's Dresses.

3.50, Were $6.00 to $9.00.

6.75, Were $9.50 to $15.00.

9.75, Were $14.00 to $20.00.

12.50, Were $18.00. to $25.00.

These Dresses are mostly from our own workrooms and imported models, and many are offered for much less than the cost of materials. Both Winter and Spring weights included, and all sizes from 4 to 16 yrs.

60-62 West 23d St.

CONFIDING LAWYERS

Friday
Jan. 11-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

POLICE AND THE LAWS

Superintendent Byrnes Causes Activity in the Precincts.

HARD TO ENFORCE SOME ORDINANCES

The Superintendent Will Suggest Changes in the Laws So that They May Be the More Effectively Carried Out.

Superintendent Byrnes was a busy man yesterday. He spent the early morning hours in preparing a report which he is to make to the Board of Police in relation to the proposed changes in the laws, particularly the corporation ordinances and the sanitary code, so that they can be more effectively enforced by the police.

He said that he would have a number of changes to propose, but he did not care to discuss them in advance of the presentation of the report to the Commissioners.

But he did speak of the law directing the arrest of persons who throw ashes and garbage into the streets. He said it was almost impossible to enforce this provision, especially in the tenement districts. A violation of the law is a misdemeanor, and renders the offender liable to arrest at once if the offense is committed within the view of the policeman. To enforce this law absolutely, however, it would be necessary to post a policeman on every block in the tenement house districts. The attention which Superintendent Byrnes has given to this subject will doubtless result in much good.

The fact that the Superintendent has been taken into the counsels of the Mayor is taken as an indication that the latter is inclined to allow him to remain at the head of the department, with enlarged powers, the absence of which has been a stumbling block in the way of the Superintendent in the past. He proposes to demonstrate to the Mayor that many of the laws and ordinances which the police are blamed for not enforcing are so constructed that it is almost impossible to enforce them.

Superintendent Byrnes paid a visit to the District Attorney's Office yesterday, and later had a conference with Justice Ingraham, who is presiding at the Court of Oyer and Terminer. He said that the conference had no reference to the examination by the Grand Jury into police cases.

The first effect of the lecture given by Superintendent Byrnes to the commanders of police precincts was to put them all on their mettle and cause an activity to which they had long been strangers. The instructions were given by the Superintendent direct to the precinct commanders, without the intervention of the Inspectors. His plain talk to them, in which he warned them that they would stand in imminent peril if they disobeyed or disregarded his orders, aroused them to the fact that the Inspectors would not in future stand between them and their responsibility for neglect of duty, a failure to enforce the laws, or a disobedience of the Superintendent's orders.

When the patrolmen were drawn up before the desk in the station houses at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, preparatory to going on duty, the commanders of the precincts called their attention to the matters about which the Superintendent had talked. The men were instructed to enforce rigidly the city ordinances, and to pay particular attention to the provisions of the Sanitary Code, forbidding the throwing or sweeping of dirt and rubbish into the streets. These provisions have long been dead letters, owing to the neglect of the police to enforce them.

The patrolmen were also instructed to inform householders on their posts that proper receptacles for ashes and garbage must be provided, that these receptacles must be kept within the stoop line, and that their contents must not be allowed to overflow or be scattered on the sidewalks or street. They were told that they must do everything within their power to enforce the Sanitary Code. It is a misdemeanor to throw ashes and garbage into the streets, and the policemen were instructed to arrest all persons who persisted in this practice. These instructions were repeated to the platoon going out at midnight, so that the orders reached every member of the force on duty.

In addition to the patrolmen in uniform, policemen in plain clothes from the reserve force were sent out during the morning and afternoon to supplement the work of the men on post. Special men were also sent out to look after the reported gambling houses, poolrooms, and policy shops, the existence of which was asserted recently in an evening paper. The Captains will hereafter be required to make a daily report on these places to the Superintendent. A squad of Central Office detectives, under the immediate direction of the Superintendent, will be continually employed to verify the reports of the Captains, and if any discrepancies are found the Captains will be summoned for explanations.

Capt. Patrick H. Pickett has taken command of the Tenderloin Precinct, in place of Capt. Schmittberger, who has been sent to King's Bridge. Neither of the Captains likes the change. Capt. Schmittberger looks upon his change as a punishment. Capt. Pickett knows that the command of the Tenderloin Precinct is not an easy task.

"It is a big job," said Capt. Pickett, "but I shall be guided entirely by the orders of Superintendent Byrnes, who is the ablest police officer in this country, and I don't anticipate any trouble."

Capt. Pickett has an excellent army and police record. He served two years in the Tenth New-York Volunteers, and Oct. 11, 1865, he was appointed on the police force. He was nearly twenty-three years a Sergeant, and has been a Captain a little over two years.

Capt. Haughey of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station was at Police Headquarters yesterday, and had a conference with Superintendent Byrnes. It was supposed that the Superintendent sent for him in order to call his attention to the alleged disorderly houses mentioned in the resolutions signed by the Police Commissioners on Thursday.

Militiamen Shot and Killed a Maniac.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Jan. 10.—Hardy Atkinson, clerk of the Gregory House, at Tempe, while endeavoring to secure W. C. Bascom, a miller, at Pine Indian Reservation, who had suddenly gone insane, was shot in the temple by the maniac, destroying both eyes. He will probably die. Bascom then took refuge in a small stable and refused to surrender.

Twenty militiamen were detailed to capture him, when suddenly Bascom appeared at the door of the stable and opened fire. The militiamen also fired, and Bascom fell mortally wounded. He died last evening. Bascom had long been a valued Government employe and leaves considerable property.

Admitted to the Stock Exchange.

George Lorimer Worden, a grandson of Admiral Worden, who commanded the Monitor in the fight with the Merrimac, was admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange yesterday. His father, D. T. Worden, has long been a member.

CRITICISED THEIR MANAGERS

Members of the Coffee Exchange Insist Upon Voting on the Proposition for a Clearing House.

Members of the Coffee Exchange expressed opinions freely against the Board of Managers at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Exchange yesterday.

The complaints were based on the failure of the managers to submit to members a proposition to establish an Exchange Clearing House. The project has been favored by many members, and was unanimously recommended by the Clearing House Committee. The by-laws provide that all propositions must be approved by the Managers before submission to members for voting on them. Since the Managers could not agree, the question was not submitted.

James H. Taylor offered a resolution yesterday asking the Managers to permit the members to vote on the Clearing House proposition. In supporting his motion, he called the Managers neglectful, and criticised them for presuming on their authority to prevent a vote on a plan which the majority of members wished to adopt.

President Bull mildly quoted the by-laws to justify the course taken. Cornelius Morrison replied to Mr. Bull that this was a bad year for "bosses," and that the Managers "had better join the procession."

Joseph J. O'Donohue also spoke in favor of a vote, and there was much talk of "bossism" in the management. Members cheered the malcontents, and the Taylor resolution was adopted by a vote of 45 to 24.

Threats were made of a ticket in opposition to the regular candidates for Managers should the Clearing House plan not be submitted for a vote by members before the annual election on Jan. 17.

President Bull's annual report showed that Exchange sales of coffee for the last year reached 4,618,750 bags. Prices fluctuated from 17.15 cents a pound to 10.45 cents, but there were no failures of members. Margins deposited amounted to $11,649,700. He recalled the loan of $250,000 for the new Exchange building, which will be completed in the Spring, and said that arrangements had been made to borrow $15,000 additional, as authorized.

Treasurer Scott's report showed receipts for the year of $25,039.65, and expenses amounting to $23,329.31. The property owned by the Exchange represents an equity of $188,053.59, and the furniture and stock in hand make the total assets over liabilities $192,763.93.

PAULINE MARKHAM IN TROUBLE

Once Prosperous, She Is Now Dependent on Her Landlady's Bounty.

Pauline Markham, famous years ago as a burlesque actress, is now living almost in actual want in a Brooklyn boarding house. She says that if it were not for the bounty of her landlady she would be a charge upon the community.

Pauline Markham, about twenty years ago, was not only famous, but prosperous. It was in the halcyon days of the "Black Crook" revival, in the early seventies, that she was the idol of the gayer portion of the theatre-going public.

She came to this country with Lydia Thompson, and, being an exceptionally beautiful woman, was much admired.

When Jarrett & Palmer revived the "Black Crook" on an elaborate scale at Niblo's, in 1872, she was the Stalacta. In the production also were Charles Morton, as the Crook; Ben Maginley, Lizzie Kelsey, Bessie Ludlow, and the great dancer Bonfanti.

Her career since then has been erratic. For a while she made money as a star. Then she lost it. Her most recent misfortune was in Louisville, where she fell into an excavation and broke a leg. She sued the contractors and got a verdict for $4,000. The case is now in the Court of Appeals.

Miss Markham said yesterday that she often regretted that she had gone into burlesque. She went on the stage in London, where she played serious parts with Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Charles Wyndham, Toole, Mrs. Labouchère, and others. She numbered among her friends in this country "Jim" Fisk and John Stetson.

Fisk was killed just as he was about to put on a melodrama at the Grand Opera House in which she was to star. Mr. Stetson was directing her stage fortunes when they quarreled.

Her first husband, who died, was Major MacMahon, and her second was an actor from whom she was divorced. What she seeks now is an engagement.

MAY ASK FOR A RECEIVER

Fidelity Loan and Trust Company of Sioux City Unable to Pay Interest.

It was reported down town yesterday that the Metropolitan Trust Company as trustee of the mortgage covering the debenture bonds of the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company of Sioux City, Iowa, would apply for a receiver for its depositors. At the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company the report could not be confirmed, the officers of that company saying that they hoped the initiative for a receivership might be taken by stock or security holders.

The Fidelity Loan and Trust Company relied for its business mainly on the agricultural sections of the country. It loaned money on farm mortgages and expected returns from crops. Hard times and short crops forced the company on Jan. 2 to issue a circular to holders of debentures saying that it could not meet payments on the bonds or on other obligations maturing at this time. The circular said that a plan was under consideration by which it was hoped the business of the company might be resumed.

W. G. Clapp, Treasurer of the company, has an office at 37 Wall Street. He said his company had outstanding in debenture bonds in this country $2,088,700 and in Scotland $1,275,400. The interest due Jan. 1 was about $32,000. He thought it likely that a receivership might be asked, although he believed the plan for resuming business might first be considered by the company's creditors.

Less Baking Powder for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The War Department has limited the issue of baking powder to soldiers. This article is one of the many regularly delivered to troops when going into the field, and the issue has sometimes been sold and the money converted into the mess fund, an accumulation of net profits eventually expended in the purchase of delicacies for the soldiers' tables. Hereafter greater care is to be exercised by the officers in charge of the issue of baking powder, and the article will be allowed only in those cases when baking is to be done by the troop bakers.

The San Francisco to Cruise Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Inspection Board has reported the cruiser San Francisco, now at Newport, ready for a three years' foreign cruise, and sailing orders have been sent her to leave as soon as possible for the European station, where she is to displace the Chicago as flagship. The Chicago will go out of commission at the New-York yard before the end of February, and will undergo repairs which will take more than a year. New engines will be installed which will increase the vessel's speed from 15 knots to 19 knots.

MR. OSBORN'S BIG OUTPUT

More About His Expenditure of $100,000 in One Year.

HIS ACCOUNT BOOKS ARE MISSING

Might Throw Some Light on His Expenses, He Thinks, but the Porter Threw Them Away—Notes to Friends.

Charles S. Osborn, who says he spent $100,000 in one year, $25,000 going to Mrs. Lillian Davis, was further examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday before Referee Stein, in the City Court.

Lawyer Severance tried to get from the witness some account of where the $100,000 which he had spent in 1893 had gone.

Mr. Richards, the lawyer, who has only lately been retained by Mr. Osborn, said at the beginning of the examination, when Mr. Severance asked Mr. Osborn uncomfortable questions, that he proposed to assist his client in framing his answers. Mr. Severance objected to this. He said that Mr. Osborn could tell the truth without any help from his attorney.

Mr. Osborn testified that when he went to John Osborn, Son & Co.'s place to get the check books and other documents which Mr. Severance had asked him to bring into court to show where the $100,000 had gone, that his brother John told him that the porter had cleared out the three or four desks which the witness had used before he severed his connection with the firm. The porter had thrown the bank books away.

"Those books would throw light on where that $100,000 went?" asked Mr. Severance.

"I think they would."

"Did you not send a messenger down to your brother John to tell him that your books were required in this proceeding?"

"I did not."

Mr. Osborn, who sat with his elbow on the back of a chair and his head resting easily on his hand, said that there were two porters, George and Herbert.

"Have you hunted up the porters to see what they did with the books?"

"I have not."

"They may have taken care of them for you."

"I don't know."

Mr. Osborn said: "I don't know" to nearly every question Mr. Severance asked. He did not know where his deposit books or returned bank checks were. Mr. Richards tried to explain some of his client's answers. This aroused Mr. Severance, who said:

"Don't make a speech here, Mr. Richards. Mr. Osborn is a reputable business man. He can find the books if he wants to."

"I don't know," said Mr. Osborn, parenthetically.

The witness denied keeping any books at the house of Mrs. Lillian Davis.

"Can you give any additional information besides what you gave in the preceding examination as to what became of the $100,000 you spent in 1893? You said that it was spent in three general ways—in keeping up your Brooklyn home, in money given to Mrs. Davis, and in extra expenses incurred in pushing your business."

"Well, there were the saloons I was interested in."

"Anything else?"

"Oh, yes. I indorsed notes for friends."

"But that did not cost you any ready money?"

"Yes it did. I had to pay the notes."

"Well, now we are getting at something," exclaimed Lawyer Severance. "If you paid the notes these people owe you money. Name some of the men to whom you loaned money and whose notes you paid."

"There were so many of them. A lot of people got money out of me."

"Well, tell us some of them. You have told us about Berry Wall and Eddie Smith. Any others?"

"George Hapcraft, Fred Berthald, and Herman Kobbe."

Mr. Osborn said that the last one owed him $400. He had repaid him about $80 in checks for $10 at various times. The claim was in the hands of Lawyer Henry B. Ketchum, in the Mills Building, for collection. The lawyer was to have one-half of what he collected. Mr. Osborn said that he destroyed the notes as worthless.

"Have you any books of accounts or papers in any business place, residence, or rooms in New-York City?"

"None, except the letters I have received during the last few days."

"Have you a New-York residence?" quickly asked Mr. Severance.

"I have."

"Where?"

"St. James Hotel."

"How long have you been there?"

"About two weeks."

"That would be about the time of your first examination, Dec. 20?"

"The same day, I believe," replied Mr. Osborn, quietly.

In the examination, Mr. Osborn's dual life was revealed. Mr. Severance tried to trace Mr. Osborn's acquaintance with Mrs. Davis. Mr. Osborn refused to answer many of the questions.

The case was adjourned to 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

A New Civil Service Rule.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Civil Service Commission has made this rule for its uniform conduct:

The commission shall certify for transfer and reappointment to any classified non-excepted place in the departmental service, upon the requisition of the head of a department, any person who, at the time of making such requisition, is holding an office outside the classified service in any executive department at Washington, to which he was appointed from a classified place in the departmental service; and upon the requisition of any head of department the commission shall certify for reinstatement in the classified service of said department any such officer, who, within one year next preceding the date of the requisition, by the abolition of his office, or otherwise, has without delinquency or misconduct been separated from such office; provided, that this section shall not authorize the reappointment to the classified service of any such officer or ex-officer who was appointed to his office from an excepted place, unless his appointment to such excepted place was by promotion from a non-excepted place.

Plan for Italian Colonization.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Superintendent Stump is informed that Austin Corbin has arranged to colonize 4,000 acres in Chicot County, Ark., with Italians. If the immigrants meet all the requirements as to health, &c., of the Immigration Bureau, there will be no objections to their landing. So far, 575 families are engaged to occupy the land. This is said to be th efirst of several such schemes to colonize the idle land of the South.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Senate today confirmed the following New-York nominations:

Postmasters—B. F. Bennett, at Schenevus; O. R. Crosby, at Portland; Frank Nichols, at Athens; C. F. Wright, at New-Berlin; D. B. York, at Smithville; J. A. Sickler, at Carmel.

Herbert W. Bowen of New-York, Consul at Barcelona, Spain, to be Consul General.

A MELANCHOLY RETROSPECT

Senator Hill in His Address Memorial of Mr. Colquitt of Georgia Refers to the Campaign of 1892.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Memorial speeches in the Senate and House seldom contain any political allusions, but the eulogy delivered by Senator David B. Hill over ex-Senator Colquitt of Georgia made an exception to this rule.

As published in the official Congressional Record, the speech contains a reference to the last Presidential campaign, and the efforts made to control the Georgia delegation in favor of Hill as against Cleveland. Mr. Hill said, speaking of Mr. Colquitt:

In a recent inter-party contest in Georgia, he especially manifested his preference and friendship for me, being prominent in the thickest of the fight. Neither counting the chances of victory nor the risks of defeat, but freely exercising that right which every American citizen possesses of expressing and advocating his choice for public position, he did the best he could, and lost, and then accepted defeat without a murmur, and patiently endured with his friends in Georgia and elsewhere the political ostracism which unfortunately followed.

It is hard to see how Mr. Hill could derive satisfaction in making such a speech as this.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

The House Cuts the Indian Bill Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Indian Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year as agreed upon in committee will carry an appropriation of about $6,500,000, which is a reduction of about $200,000 from the appropriation for the current year, and about the same amount below the estimates. New legislation authorizes the Speaker to appoint five members elected to the next Congress a committee to investigate and report upon the expenditure of appropriations for Indians under treaty. Another new item authorizes the use of $20,000 of the unexpended balance of appropriations to relieve the immediate necessities of the Sisseton Indians in South Dakota. A new provision appropriates $30,000 for irrigating machinery on Indian reservations. For the support of Indian schools $1,124,350 is appropriated, and a proviso is inserted directing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to reduce by 20 per cent. per annum the cost of maintaining contract schools. A number of schools, which have heretofore been appropriated for specifically, are not mentioned in the bill, and the question of continuing them is left to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The President will, within a short time, appoint an Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Assistant Commissioner Armstrong. There are about twenty-two applicants for the position. Several Congressmen whose terms of office will expire at the close of the Fifty-third Congress are talked of in connection with the position. Prominent among them are Representatives Enloe of Tennessee and Baldwin of Minnesota. Others mentioned are ex-Governor of Alaska Swineburne and Indian Inspector Smith.

A delegation of the Cherokee Nation of Indians to-day appeared before the House Judiciary Committee in opposition to the recommendations of the Dawes Commission for a Territorial form of government for the five civilized tribes. Mr. Young, a full-blood Cherokee; W. A. Duncan, a half-breed; Chief Harris, and Judge Parker of the United States Court at Fort Smith, Ark., addressed the committee. They were not, they said, ready for the proposed form of government; when they were, they would ask for it. For the present they wished to be left alone.

FOR PRESENTING FRAUDULENT BILLS

First of Several Trials Begun in White Plains—Merchants Involved.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Grocer Edward Walsh was put on trial to-day on the charge that, after the quarantine against smallpox in the Summer of 1893, he sent to the Board of Health a fraudulent bill for articles furnished to people inside the quarantine lines. Others will also be tried on similar charges.

The Board of Health, as had been its custom, assumed that Walsh's bill was all right, and Health Officer Valentine Browne certified that it was correct. For this he was indicted and will be tried on Jan. 16.

The people in quarantine were told that they could order all that was needed, and they appear to have done so, according to the bills. But it is claimed the defendant charged for some things that were not furnished.

Here are some of the items in a bill for one family for thirteen weeks: 92½ pounds of ham, 25 pounds of corned beef, 6 pounds of tea, 8 pounds of coffee, besides a lot of cocoa, and 15 bags of coal. The bill amounted to $117.67.

Thomas F. Coen, a teamster, also indicted for putting in a false bill for removing garbage from Ludlow's Dock, pleaded not guilty this morning. His trial was set down for Jan. 15.

TO RESIDE IN SAN FRANCISCO IN FUTURE

Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs Have Deserted New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs of New-York have decided to make San Francisco their home for the future. Mr. Oelrichs announces that he has made business arrangements for the change. Mrs. Oelrichs is a daughter of the late ex-Senator James G. Fair, and will inherit one-third of his estate, estimated to be worth forty millions.

The decision of Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs to make San Francisco their home has come as a surprise to many prominent New-Yorkers, both in business and in social circles. Mr. and Mrs. Oelrichs have always been among the city's foremost entertainers, and their departure will bring sorrow to the hearts of the guests who have enjoyed their hospitality.

It is not generally known why Mr. Oelrichs leaves town. He is a member of many leading clubs, including the Union, Metropolitan, and nearly a dozen others. His sister-in-law, Miss Virginia Fair, has for the past two or three years been about the most prominent young woman in society at Newport in Summer and New-York in Winter, where she has lived with the Oelrichs family at 458 Fifth Avenue.

Will Hear Leader Herbert's Opera.

Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, Capt. W. J. Maldhoff, will visit the Broadway Theatre this evening to witness the performance of "Prince Ananias." Mr. Herbert, the bandmaster of the Twenty-second, who composed the opera, will conduct in person.

Col. Camp, Lieut. Col. King, Major Bartlett, and Adjt. Treadwell will be present as guests.

Mr. Faure Made the Chairman.

The Board of School Trustees of the Ninth Ward met Wednesday evening and elected John P. Faure Chairman and Arthur J. Kennedy Secretary.

"The election of Mr. Faure," said one of the Trustees, "is the answer to the Commissioner of the Board of Education who tried to get the board disapprove of Mr. Faure's appointment."

NO INDICTMENTS FOUND

The Extraordinary Grand Jury Is Proceeding Cautiously.

AFTER EVIDENCE THAT WILL HOLD

Inspector Williams Said to Have Arranged to Give Bail in Any Amount—Capt. Schmittberger Watched.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury sworn in by Justice Ingraham to investigate charges of police venality had found no indictment against any one when it adjourned yesterday afternoon to meet again this morning.

No new witness of importance was seen to enter or leave the rooms in which the investigation is being conducted, but it is probable that persons having testimony of the gravest importance were taken before the jurors so that they were not seen by outsiders.

Of those looking for information as to what was going on in the Grand Jury room, one or two were lawyers or runners for lawyers, who kept their employers posted on happenings interesting to their clients; private detectives engaged in the same interest, one or two Central Office detectives, and detectives who reported what they could glean to members of District Attorney Fellows's staff.

Capt. Max F. Schmittberger of the Thirty-fifth Precinct did not testify in the Grand Jury room yesterday, and if he was in the Criminal Courts Building he evaded many who were intent, for various reasons, professional and otherwise, in watching his movements.

Several proofs that Schmittberger is the closest-watched man in New-York came to the notice of a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, and speculation as to what he may have told the Grand Jurors was general.

The common rumor, which investigation proved to be largely the result of imagination, was that he had added much to his confession before the Lexow committee and had involved many more persons. This was denied in a quarter that should possess trustworthy information.

The explanation was that Schmittberger had implicated every one that could be implicated in rascality when John W. Goff put his last question to him.

What the confessing Captain has done since, it is understood, has been simply to amplify his testimony before the Senators and to supply corroborative information which, for the criminal prosecutions that may follow, makes his confession potent.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury will make haste slowly with a view of avoiding the finding of indictments that will not securely enmesh the indicted. Yesterday Austen G. Fox was absent from town, and only Daniel G. Rollins and Assistant District Attorney Lindsay conducted the examinations for the people in the juryroom.

It is not unlikely that the inquiry which affects Inspector Alexander S. Williams will continue into next week, with a view that from the testimony that will have been accumulated an indictement that will "hold water" may be drawn.

It leaked out yesterday that Williams not only expects to be indicted, but that he has made preparations to meet the issue by engaging counsel and arranging to give bail in any amount that may be demanded.

He expected an indictment yesterday, and one of his lawyers was in the neighborhood of the Grand Jury room to look out for his interests. When an indictment is found, it is probable that the Inspector will be treated with consideration, and that his arraignment and release on bond will be perfunctory formalities.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay has been busy with the unpublished discoveries made by Mr. Goff and his assistants and detectives, which, as exclusively announced in The New-York Times, were placed at the disposition of the people by the Recorder. In the examination of this testimony, Mr. Lindsay is aided by the Lexow committee's detective, Thomas Kearney, who was appointed an attendant in the Recorder's court.

Those implicated by Schmittberger's confessions are taking much comfort in Section No. 712 of the Penal Code, which prescribes that if a confession is mendacious a promise of immunity is annulled.

William F. Howe of counsel for Schmittberger had but the comment: "All nonsense—my client told all he knew to Mr. Goff, and you can't get around it," to make yesterday when a rumor that the Captain had been tangled up before the Grand Jury was taken to him.

PLANS OF THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Democratic Congressmen to Defend Contested Seats.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee held a meeting this afternoon in the room of the House Committee on Labor. Sixteen members, including Senator Faulkner of Virginia, Chairman, and Lawrence Gardner of Washington, Secretary, were present.

A statement submitted by Mr. Gardner showed that all the expenses connected with the campaign last Autumn had been settled, and that a fair working balance remained in the treasury. It was decided that permanent headquarters should be established at the Riggs House annex in this city.

An advisory committee of five was ordered appointed, to consist of the Chairman, Secretary, and three other members, whose duty it shall be to communicate with members whose seats may be contested and with candidates who purpose contesting the seats of Republicans in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Defective Gun Carriage Hearing.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The hearing of M. H. Bickley, President; Frederick Balt, Manager, and John T. Anderson, foreman of the Pennsylvania Steel-Casting and Machine Company of Chester, Penn., who are charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government in furnishing defective materials for gun carriages, was resumed here to-day before United States Commissioner Bell.

Lawyer Broomal, for the defense, cross-examined Lieut. Chambers, who was a Government Inspector at the works and who was the principal witness for the prosecution. The witness stated that some of the castings complained of had been accepted by the Government and are now in use.

The Commissioner discharged President Bickley, but held Messrs. Balt and Anderson in $1,000 bail each for court.

Cape Colony in the Postal Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Capt. Brooks, Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Service, to-day received advices from the International Universal Postal Union at Berne, Switzerland, stating that Cape Colony had joined the postal union. The union now includes every civilized country, with the exception of the Orange Free State and several small islands in the Orient and Africa.

LAMENTABLY LOOSE, HE DECLARES

Judge Gaynor Says the Registration Law Now in Force Endangers the Sanctity of the Ballot Box.

Justice Gaynor, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, said there was grave danger in the new Constitution, and that the registration law was lamentably loose.

This is the first time that Justice Gaynor has spoken about the Constitution. The remarks were brought out by the application of William A. Galloway for a writ of peremptory mandamus, directing the Supervisor and Town Board of the town of Southfield, Richmond County, to at once redistrict the town, in order to conform the several election districts in size and population to the requirements of the election law, which limits each district to 400 voters.

The petition stated that there were five election districts in the town, two of which had more than 400 voters, and that the Third District contained an area of eighteen square miles, seven railroad stations, and four public schools.

In opposition, counsel said that the registry lists were totally unreliable, as no personal registration was required in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

"You are right," said Justice Gaynor. "Every leader can now come in with a whole bag of names and have them put on the registry lists. This is one of the greatest dangers confronting us, because it endangers the sanctity of our ballot box. The registration law now in force is lamentably loose, and we have to thank our new Constitution that it is settled upon us for twenty years to come."

Justice Gaynor dismissed the motion, on the ground that redistricting the town would have to be done in two days, because the next election is to be held on Feb. 12, and the law provides that the lists be open for one month. He advised counsel to lay the matter before the Grand Jury and have the Town Board indicted, if there was no other way to get redress.

MUSICAL TEA BY SOROSIS FOR CHARITY

Good Attendance at the Concert Given in the Waldorf.

The large music room of the Waldorf was crowded with charitably-inclined fashionable folk yesterday afternoon from 3 until 5 o'clock, when a musical tea was given for the benefit of the Philanthropic Fund of Sorosis.

The entertainment was a unique and brilliant success, and the many prominent musicians who rendered vocal and instrumental selections were received with well-deserved enthusiasm.

The piano selections by Mrs. F. Harrington and Miss Gertrude Betz were especially attractive features of the programme, as were also the musical sketches by the Abbott sisters. Mr. Howland and Perry Averill, the well-known baritones, were favorites with the audience, and received many encores. Miss Marcella Smith, soprano, and Miss Lindh were also well received, and added greatly to the success of the affair.

Mrs. Wesley Smith's recitations and the selections by a mandolin quintet, and the Ladies' Quartet called forth a great deal of applause. Emile Levy presided at the piano as accompaniest.

Sorosis was well represented at the musicale, a large number of its members being present. A light collation, consisting of tea, ices, &c., was served from 3 until 5 o'clock, without extra charge, by Mrs. George Hervey Smith, assisted by Mrs. William E. Coffin, Mrs. Albert M. Palmer, Mrs. Sidney F. Wilcox, Mrs. Lyman Fiske, Mrs. John F. Douglas, Mrs. Jacob Hess, Mrs. Herman, and Mrs. Abraham Lozier.

THE FIREMEN'S BENEFIT

Managers Making Great Preparations for the Double Performance.

The great double benefit performance which is being arranged by the theatrical managers of New-York in aid of the wives and children of the two brave firemen, Chief Bresnan and Assistant Foreman Rooney, who lost their lives recently in the West Twenty-fourth Street fire, promises to be one of the most memorable benefits ever given in this city. Not only is the object one which will arouse the sympathy of every one, but the programmes which are being arranged will make both entertainments especially attractive.

The Academy of Music and the Grand Opera House have been secured for the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 17, when the benefit is to be given. The performances at the two houses will be the same, and will include the best talent from every theatre in town. For this occasion the Board of Fire Commissioners has suspended its rule forbidding members of the department selling tickets for any entertainment, and over 10,000 tickets have been distributed among the firemen. Tickets may be purchased of them or at the offices of the two theatres where the benefit will be given. The tickets of admission, which are $1, will be good at either theatre.

On account of the length of the programme, the performance at each house will begin at 1 P. M.

THE WRIGHT-KERNAN ARBITRATION BILL

Commissioner Wright Defends It from Unfair Assaults.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Chairman McGann of the House Labor Committee has received the following letter from Commissioner Wright regarding the arbitration bill drawn by Mr. Kernan and himself:

I notice that several newspapers of the country have been very persistent in their attempts to convince people that the arbitration bill drawn by Mr. Kernan and myself at the request of your committee provides for compulsory arbitration. The result of this deception is that several labor organizations and others interested in the passage of the measure are opposing it, when, if they knew of the facts in the case, they would not take such action. The bill does not provide in any sense for compulsory arbitration.

The attempt is also made to convince employers that the bill is not only compulsory in its nature, but compulsory as against employers and not employes. There is no truth whatever in this position, but the effect of this particular deception is to secure the antagonism of railroad corporations.

Another vicious attempt is to convince workingmen that, should any member of an incorporated body engage in a strike or other labor controversy, such action on the part of individuals would work for the forfeiture of such charter as the organization may have secured. There is no such provision in the bill, but the deception is injurious, affecting the pending measure.

Missing Japanese Student Found.

RED HOOK, N. Y., Jan. 10.—A party of students which has been searching for F. Edda, a Japanese student, who, while suffering from delirium, disappeared from St. Stephen's College at Annandale, a few days ago, found the missing man yesterday.

He was seated by a haystack near Tivoli, in his stocking feet. During his wanderings he had suffered much from exposure.

Hard study and worry over the Japanese-Chinese war had unsettled Edda's mind, and when he left the college he took with him a razor, expecting to walk to Japan and fight there for his country. He is now very quiet, and at times is perfectly rational. It is thought he will recover.

ENGINE AND CAR FELL

Down to the Ground from the Kings County Elevated Structure.

FIREMAN DEAD AND ENGINEER HURT

Passengers Had Just Left the Train—The Bumper at the Track's End Was Smashed—Smoking Car Dragged Over.

Engine No. 53 and Smoking Car No. 152 of the Kings County Elevated Railroad, Brooklyn, smashed into the bumpers at the Atlantic Avenue station at 7:35 o'clock yesterday morning and then plunged downward to the pavement, twenty-five feet below.

Frank Baumann, the fireman of the engine, was so badly hurt that he died several hours after being taken from the wreck.

Charles Fish, the engineer, sustained a fractured skull, four scalp wounds, and his left leg was badly crushed.

The car was empty.

Baumann was twenty-two years old, single, and lived at 99 Liberty Avenue. Fish is thirty-three years old, married, and lives at 23 Russell Place.

The Atlantic Avenue station is the last stopping place for trains that run only to the bridge. After the passengers from the bridge have disembarked, the train is run on to a sidetrack between the Atlantic Avenue and Eastern Parkway stations, and then the waiting engine takes the train on the other track.

At the end of this track, which is over Snediker and Liberty Avenues, is the regulation bumper, constructed of heavy timbers and braced by beams. The train of which Engineer Charles Fish was in charge yesterday morning consisted of Engine No. 53, Smoking Car No. 152, and Passenger Cars Nos. 107, 139, and 181.

The train stopped at the Atlantic Avenue station and discharged its passengers, and then Engineer Fish switched on to the middle track. The train, it is said, was not going fast, but the engine smashed into the bumper, pushed it away, and then plunged over the end of the structure. The smoking car was dragged over, and fell, with its rear resting upon the forward part of the engine. The coupling between the smoking car and Car No. 107 broke, and the latter stopped with the forward end extending beyond the end of the track.

Engineer Fish did not fall under the engine, but in the middle of the street, and it is believed that he jumped from the cab when he saw that the locomotive was going into the street. Fireman Baumann, however, fell under the engine and was pinned fast.

A man who saw the accident sent in a fire alarm, and in a very short time policemen and firemen arrived. Then an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital was summoned.

Baumann had been under the engine for twenty minutes when jacks were at last put in place and the broken machine was raised. Willing hands extricated the fireman, who had been conscious and suffering excruciating pain.

His face was covered with coal dust and blood, his left leg was broken, and his body was frightfully scalded by the escaping steam.

He was at once put into the ambulance and hurried to St. Mary's Hospital, where he lingered until 4:45 P. M., when death came.

Engineer Fish had been carried on a stretcher to the home of Robert S. Keating, at 91 Snediker Avenue, and Surgeon Mylod found that he was in a very bad condition. His skull was fractured, his left leg broken, and he had no less than four scalp wounds. He was subsequently taken in an ambulance to his home. His family physician believes he will recover.

Brakeman McDonald was standing between the first two cars when the engine plunged into the street. He saved himself by jumping to the track. Conductor Frank W. Toole was on the last car, and was in no danger.

The engine fell on its left side. Both trucks were broken off, the cylinder and steam boxes were smashed, and the cab was wrecked. It is believed that the damage will be about $1,500. The car was smashed, the roof being ripped and the seats reduced to kindling wood. The brakes and axletrees and wheels were twisted and tangled into all sorts of shapes. The damage to it is $1,000.

The accident delayed travel upon the road for over half an hour. President James Jourdan, General Manager Goundie, and other officials soon appeared at the scene. They were unable to explain the accident.

Engineer Fish has been employed on the road since 1887, and was looked upon as one of its most careful engineers.

General Manager Goundie, after viewing the wreck and trying to get details from witnesses and employes of the road, said that it was purely an accident, which no amount of vigilance on the part of the company could have prevented.

"I have been an engineer myself," he said, "and have run many fast trains. I know that at times engineers are absent-minded. Engineer Fish has been in that pocket with trains a thousand times. I do not think the tracks were slippery. He made a perfect stop at the Atlantic Avenue station, which goes to show that his brakes were in order. When he passed into the pocket, perhaps, for the moment, he forgot that he had got there. At any rate, he ran his train on speed and cut off the bumper as if it had been a piece of cheese. I examined the wood, and find that it was a solid block.

"The bumper is known as the Standard bumper. We use it at other places on our road and the other elevated roads use it. The steel braces, an inch and a half in diameter, were snapped asunder, and the little switch house which stood against the bumper was carried away. The company could have done nothing to make the pocket more safe. The engineer always has his hand on the lever governing the vacuum brakes, and a gauge indicating the action of the brakes is before his eyes. If the gauge showed that the brakes did not work he would have blown his whistle. This he failed to do, according to all accounts."

It is the first accident of the kind that has occurred on the Kings County Elevated Railroad. An engine, several years ago, jumped one track on the Brooklyn Elevated, at Myrtle and Hudson Avenues, and fell on its side on another track. It was prevented from falling to the street by the switch and bumpers at that point.

Flower Medical College and Hospital.

The Women's Guild, which supports and manages the household appointments of this hospital, will hold an adjourned meeting to-night at 8 o'clock in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, to listen to reports of the committees appointed at a previous meeting to consider the best means of replenishing their treasury. It is greatly depleted in consequence of the increase in the volume of relief afforded to patients. A large attendance of friends of homeopathy is earnesly desired by the ladies who have the matter in charge.

GOV. ALTGELD'S MESSAGE

Opinions of the Man Who Pardoned the Anarchists.

OPPOSED TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

He Declares that Federal Interference in the Great Railroad Strike Was Wholly Unjustified.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—Gov. Altgeld transmitted his message to the General Assembly this morning. It is characteristic of the man who pardoned the Anarchists, and is filled with objections to the present condition of things.

The present system of criminal judicature, the Governor says, is a "relic of barbarism." He has serious doubts as to the efficacy of the death penalty in preventing murder, and suggests the advisability of abolishing capital punishment altogether. He thinks executive officers should have the power of discharging any employe, but the vacancy should be filled from a list selected on the merit system.

The really interesting portion of the Governor's message is that in which he deals with the labor troubles of the last year, with his remarks and conclusions upon the use of Federal troops, and what he calls "government by injunction." His remarks on these subjects comprise nearly one-half of the message, which is 25,000 words in length. Beginning with a general discussion of the labor problem, he takes up in turn the coal miners' strike at Spring Valley, the railroad strike, the issuance of injunctions by Federal courts, the sending of United States troops into Illinois, and concludes with the declaration that these conditions, if not arrested, will change the character of our government, and give us in time a corrupt oligarchy, the worst form of government known to man.

He declares that the State authorities of Illinois stood ready at any time and at all times during the railroad strike to enforce the law. "All the assistance necessary had been furnished without a moment's delay, and as the Federal officials had in every case been enabled to discharge their duty thoroughly, it is apparent that the Attorney General would naturally refer the Federal officials of Chicago to the State authorities if they needed further assistance. And it is reasonable to assume that if the protection of property and the enforcement of the law were all that was aimed at, this would have been done. The fact that it was not done, and, on the contrary, that all State authorities were ignored, and an entirely new and revolutionary policy was pursued, warrants the conclusion that some other and ulterior object was aimed at. The special counsel for the Government apparently directed matters for the railroads, and assistance from the State was not wanted, but every energy was bent to establish a new precedent that might be useful in the future—that is, to have the Federal Government step in and take the corporations of the country directly under its immediate protection, so that no matter whether the local authorities were in any case amply able to enforce the law or not, the corporations could in the future ignore them, and deal directly with the Federal Government and have Federal troops at pleasure."

The question of President Cleveland's authority to send Federal troops into the State of Illinois is debated briefly. Gov. Altgeld declares that Mr. Cleveland's action was an entirely new departure in the history of our Government, and a violation of the Constitution, as it had been understood for a century.

Gov. Altgeld concludes his message with a statement of his views on "Anarchy and the Preservation of Government." He declares that the marked feature of the age is consolidation. The trusts, he says, destroy all competition as to the public and as to labor. They arbitrarily fix the prices of goods on the one hand and the rate of wages on the other, and neither the public nor the laborer has any remedy. "Prompted by the instinct of self-preservation, the laborers of the country are endeavoring to form combinations. They see that unless they can meet combination with combination they must soon be reduced to abject poverty and hopeless slavery. The Federal courts that have always been the special guardians of corporations and capitalistic combinations seem to be determined to crush labor organizations. At present the status seems to be this: Combinations by capital against the public and against labor have succeeded, no matter by what means, and the men who accomplished it are patriots; combinations among laborers for self-protection have failed, and the men who advocate them are enemies of society."

If these conditions are to continue, Gov. Altgeld declares the fate of the American laborer is sealed. The process, however, will produce discontent, disturbance, and hatred. "Russianizing a government is an expensive business," he says, "and has never yet succeeded—not even in Russia. It will be a sorry day for our country when we shall have only the very rich on the one hand and a crushed and spiritless poor on the other. It behooves every friend of republican institutions to give these things most serious consideration."

THE DEFENDANTS WITHDREW.

Three Republican Members of the Utah Constitutional Convention.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 10.—The mandamus election case on which the control of the Constitutional Convention depends came to an unexpected and sudden end yesterday. The Utah commission members, who are the defendants, appeared by counsel in court and withdrew opposition to the writ, announcing that the evidence in the contest in San Pete County showed that the returns had been tampered with between the time they left the hands of the judges of election and when they reached the commission.

They believed, on the original showing, that the three Republicans who had sued for the writ were elected, and they would no longer refuse to issue certificates to the Republicans. This decides three out of the twelve seats which were in doubt, and probably gives the Republicans control of the convention by a narorw margin.

Lee Mantle for the Senate.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 10.—The Republican caucus last night nominated Lee Mantle of Butte for the unfilled term of the Senate. Mantle was appointed two years ago, but was not seated by the Senate.

Not Over Thirty Years in Congress.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It was fate which defeated Representative Holman. The venerable Indianian essayed to do what no one before him had accomplished. The tradition that limits service in the House of Representatives to thirty years will receive increased respect from Mr. Holman's defeat. At the beginning of the present Congress Mr. Holman and Mr. O'Neil of Philadelphia had a conversation about this tradition. Mr. O'Neil asked Mr. Holman what he thought of it. Mr. Holman smiled at the man who was "father of the House," and told him he was all right for half a dozen terms. Mr. O'Neil shook his head, and reminded Mr. Holman of the fate that had overtaken Kelley, Randall, and others just when it seemed that they were sure to break the record. Mr. Holman afterward told of this conversation, and added:

"I guess O'Neil will break the record. He is strong and hearty."

Before the year was out Mr. O'Neil was dead.

FOR REFORM IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Proposals to Abolish Two Councils and Reduce the Assembly One-third and Salaries Twenty Per Cent.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Jan. 10.—There were no further disturbances in this city to-day. The Government is surveying certain sections of land preparatory to beginning new roads. It also contemplates harbor improvements of considerable magnitude.

Proposals are being made in the Legislature which will effect a saving to the taxpayers of $250,000, and which include provisions for the abolition of the Legislative Council, the St. John's Municipal Council, and the Fisheries Commission, a reduction of the members of the Assembly by one-third, the abolition of unnecessary offices, the reduction of all salaries by 20 per cent., and the appointment of a commission to effect reforms in every branch of the public service.

The local creditors of Job Brothers met last night. The British creditors decided yesterday to accept one-third of the amounts due them, and to permit the firm to continue business. The local creditors generally favor acceptance of the same offer.

A meeting of clergymen was held this afternoon at the office of the American Consul to consider a telegram from Boston regarding the contribution of relief for the destitute. The clergy decided that it was advisable to have relief sent promptly so as to be available in two or three weeks, when the worst effects of the collapse will be felt.

MONEY FOR THE HOSPITALS

Additional Collections from Churches and Various Trades.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the general collection:

FROM CHURCHES.

St. Bartholomew's, Episcopal	$6,425.15
Heavenly Rest, Episcopal	562.70
Temple Beth-El	200.00
Temple Rodoph Scholom	100.00
French Evangelical	48.23
Du St. Esprit, Episcopal	42.00
St. John's Chapel, Episcopal	23.46
St. Luke's Chapel, Episcopal	6.29
Emanuel, Baptist	5.00
Total	$7,412.83

FROM THE COAL TRADE.

By Messrs. Ward & Olyphant:	
Ward & Olyphant	$25
Parrish, Phillips & Co	25
Williams & Peters	25
A. S. Swords & Co	25
Haddock, Shonk & Co	25
William Howe & Co	25
Stickney, Conyngham & Co	25
A. F. Hill & Co	25
Dickson & Eddy	25
Berwind-White Coal Company	25
F. A. Potts & Co	25
Meeker & Co	25
Whitney & Kammerer	25
R. M. Olyphant	25
The Empire & L. E. Transportation Co.	10
Total	$360

FROM THE CLOTHING TRADE.

Bierman, Heidelberg & Co	$100
Naumburg, Kraus & Co	50
Alfred Benjamin & Co	50
L. Lippmann & Sons	25
Dayton & Close	25
Stern, Falk & Co	20
Total	$270

FROM THE FUR TRADE.

By Leopold Well & Brothers:	
Joseph Ullmann	$15
Leopold Well & Brothers	15
Adolph Platky	15
T. Apfel	15
J. Steiner & Brothers	10
A. Herzig, Sons & Co	10
L. Sacks & Brother	10
S. Gandig & Blum	10
Eisenbach Brothers & Co	10
L. Cohan & Brothers	10
A. Liebes	10
Ph. Weinberg & Co	10
Stake & Eldredge	10
J. Struck	10
Asch & Jaeckel	10
Bell & Butler	10
C. C. Shayne	10
J. Ruszits Fur Company	10
Phillips, Politzer & Co	10
Baker & Martin	10
In smaller amounts	37
Total	$257

FROM GENERAL SOURCES.

Augustin Daly and members of his company	$64
John M. Chapman & Co	30
A. A. Cowles	25
Maturin L. Delafield	25
Charles Emanuel	10
Humboldt Lodge, F. & A. M.	10
Willard Parker Butler	10
Henry Elias Brewing Company	10
J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company	10
Frederick Oppermann Brewery	10
Total	$204

The office of the General Treasurer is at 17 Nassau Street.

SEAMAN BEATS THE COMPANY

The Jury Did Not Believe the Man Found Hanging Committed Suicide.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 10.—A petit jury, in the Supreme Court, Queens County, rendered a verdict to-day in favor of the plaintiff, for $525, in the case of Cornelius B. Seaman of Port Washington against the Prudential Life Insurance Company.

Jacob Mettloch had been in Seaman's employ as foreman of his blacksmith's shop, and was much thought of by his employer. Seaman took out a policy on Mettloch's life, and had paid the premiums. Mettloch drank, and when under the influence of liquor would crawl into Seaman's haymow.

Seaman entered his barn on Jan. 6, 1894, and was horrified to find Mettloch's dead body hanging against the loft ladder, supported by the rope used to hoist hay, which was around his neck.

A Coroner's jury found a verdict of suicide. Seaman thought otherwise, and began a suit against the Prudential Insurance Company, which had refused to pay, as the policy's terms made it void in case of suicide. The amount of the policy was $500, and the interest amounted to $25 more.

Scarcely any one thought the verdict of the Coroner's jury would be reversed to-day. Seaman's lawyer tried to show that Mettloch had started to climb the ladder, had died suddenly of heart disease, and had become tangled in the rope. Dr. William J. Cooke testified that Mettloch did not die of strangulation. The jury took the same view.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. B. B. Hyer, Sixth Cavalry, five days' extension; Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, First Artillery, one day's extension; Lieut. Charles C. Clark, Ninth Infantry, one month; Major A. S. Towar, Paymaster, United States Army, ten days; Capt. C. M. Rockefeller, Ninth Infantry, twelve days.

—A court-martial, Major Louis T. Morris, Third Cavalry, President, has been appointed, at Plattsburg Barracks, and a court-martial, Major Jacob B. Rawles, Fourth Artillery, President, has been appointed at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia.

—Lieut. Harry R. Anderson, Fourth Artillery, has been relieved as Judge Advocate of the court-martial at Washington, D. C. Lieut. William P. Stone succeeds him.

—Capt. Edmund Rice, Fifth Infantry, will report for temporary duty to the commander of the Department of the East.

—A court-martial, Capt. Lewis Smith, Third Artillery, President, has been appointed at Key West Barracks, Fla.

—A court-martial, Capt. Philip H. Ellis, Thirteenth Infantry, President, has been appointed at Fort Columbus, N. H.

Navy.

—An examining board, consisting of Pay Directors C. H. Eldredge, F. C. Crosby, and J. A. Smith, and Passed Assistant Paymaster Hunt, has been ordered at the Navy Department (Jan. 19) to examine Pay Director L. G. Billings and Passed Assistant Paymaster John Corwine.

—Ensign George R. Marvell has been ordered to the Naval Academy Jan. 15.

MONEY EXPENDED LAVISHLY

CONNECTICUT LIBERAL IN PROVIDING FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Great Sums Involved in Adding to Railroad Facilities and Securing New Sources of Water Supply.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 10.—The amount of work that was done in this State in 1894 in the way of railroad, street electric line, and water supply construction involved the expenditure of millions of dollars. Electric road construction was largest in the city of Bridgeport, where 43½ miles of track, including turn-outs, were laid. The new lines extend from the city eastward through the town of Stratford to the Housatonic River; westward through the town of Fairfield to Southport. The number of new cars in operation is 45.

In New-Haven, 12½ miles of new double and single track have been laid. New lines and extensions have been made in the Cities of Middletown and New-Britain. In Hartford, 18 miles of new electric road have been constructed, while 27 miles have been completed into suburban districts.

The changing on the main line of the Consolidated Road from Mount Vernon to New-Rochelle from two tracks to four, together with a new station at New-Rochelle, cost $500,000 during the year. The entire work will be completed by the 1st of February. A similar change between Port Chester and Stamford, now in progress, has involved an expenditure of $350,000. The change between Glenbrook and South Norwalk, also involving four tracks, has necessitated an outlay of $450,000. This work is now nearly completed. The changes on the road between the Housatonic River and New-Haven, which have been completed, cost the company last year $700,000.

On the Shore Line Division the work of changing to double tracks has been completed from New-Haven to New-London. This has involved the elimination of eighteen wide crossings. The cost for the year was $350,000. A new engine house, containing 34 stalls, will be completed at New-Haven by the 1st of February at a cost of $45,000. A gas plant is now in process of construction there for the purpose of supplying the Consolidated's buildings in the city and also the passenger cars. This will cost $50,000.

The sum of $60,000 has been expended on the new freight yard at Van Nest, on the Harlem River branch. The new freight terminal at Woodlawn has been completed at a cost of $25,000.

Three miles of public sewers were built in New-Haven during the year at a cost of $99,927. The sum of $86,953 was expended at Meriden for public sewers; $10,000 at New-Britain, and $12,671 at Hartford. Surveys have been completed for three miles of trunk sewers at Greenwich, costing $30,000.

The City of Waterbury has expended $450,000 during the year on water supply. A conduit ten miles long is the feature of the work. The water-supply reservoir in the town of Farmington, now being built by Hartford, will probably cost $350,000. Not far from $250,000 was spent on it last year. A system of water works for the town of Norfolk is in progress. The cost will be $47,000. The water is to be taken from Canaan Mountain, the lake having an area of 800 acres. It is the most important water improvement system in Western Connecticut.

The system of water works designed for Southport will cost $80,000. New water mains have been laid in the City of Norwich, costing $16,000. Westport is to have a water supply at an expense of $50,000. Bristol has spent $12,000 during the year on its water system. Surveys have been made for a water power and electric plant at Branford, costing $100,000. A new water-power dam at Norwich is to cost $25,000.

Extensive street and highway improvements have been made in the Cities of New-Haven, Hartford, Meriden, Waterbury, and Norwich. Three miles of macadam road were constructed in the town of Griswold during the year, at a cost of $13,000. This is the largest town expenditure of the year, making Griswold the banner town for new and improved roads.

FIVE-CENT RESTAURANTS OPEN AGAIN

The Industrial Christian Alliance Carrying on Its Work for the Poor.

The Industrial Christian Alliance, that did so much good last Winter by furnishing poor persons with meals at 5 cents, has opened six five-cent restaurants. One is at 159 Bleecker Street, another at 5 East Broadway, a third at 57 Market Street, a fourth at 112 Rivington Street, a fifth at Rivington and Goerck Streets, and the sixth at 57 Avenue C.

The largest of these restaurants is at 5 East Broadway. Here about 1,000 are fed daily, and there are facilities for feeding 1,000 more.

Secretary Arthur Milbury of the alliance said yesterday that applications for the establishment of more five-cent restaurants had been made from different parts of the city. The alliance has not yet made an appeal to the public for aid, because it had $4,800 left over from last year.

In connection with the restaurants the alliance will keep up the cheap grocery stores, where packages of tea, coffee, sugar, beans, peas, and hominy will be sold at 5 cents each. Families who want to take the cooked stew from the restaurants to their homes will be allowed to do so, and such usually get a larger quantity.

Mr. Milbury thinks that there will be nearly as much distress among the poor this Winter as there was in 1894. If there is less, it will be due to the fact that churches and charitable institutions are better organized than they were last year.

W. D. CURRIER IN SEARCH OF HEALTH

He Goes West a Very Sick Man—Rumored Sale of His Restaurant.

William D. Currier, proprietor of the restaurant at 144 Fulton Street, has gone West, either to Colorado or California, for the benefit of his health, having been very ill for some time past, it is said, with lung trouble.

It was reported that he had given a bill of sale to his brother, Edward A. Currier, who is in charge of the restaurant. E. A. Currier said last night that he did not care to say anything in regard to the report, further than that his brother had gone West for his health on Wednesday and that his brother was a very sick man.

Business continued as usual at the restaurant, and there was no indication that there had been a change of proprietors. When pressed to say whether or not he was now the proprietor, E. A. Currier replied that the best way to find out who was the proprietor was to present a bill, and then the information would come out.

The restaurant is one of the best known down town, having been established over thirty-five years. The place was started by John A. Currier, who was succeeded in 1876 by his two sons, Edward A. and William D., who continued the business up to May, 1891, when William D. bought out Edward A. for $25,000, it was said at the time, giving notes and chattel mortgages as security.

Estimate and Reality.

From The Boston Transcript.

When George B. Clapp died a short time ago his fortune was supposed to be about $1,000,000, the amount at which it was valued when he retired from business some fourteen years ago. There is, therefore, considerable surprise felt over the announcement that the valuation of his estate is only about $350,000.

SAVANNAH LOSES TWENTY-FOUR MINUTES

How the City Changed to Standard Time on Monday.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News, Jan. 8.

At 11:36 o'clock yesterday by the old time the hands of the clock on the City Exchange were moved up simultaneously with the dropping of the time ball on the top of the Cotton Exchange. At the same moment the Big Duke at the Fire Department began to ring, the alarm being sent in by Chief Puder and Electrician Claiborne from the box at Bay and Drayton Streets. Twelve successive strokes were rung out, announcing the noon hour by fast time. The notice thus given was taken up by factory whistles and the tugboats along the river, and for some minutes there was a clamor of bells and whistles. Hundreds of people watched the process of moving up the hands of the City Exchange clock and the dropping of the time ball, and considerable enthusiasm was displayed.

The clocks in the tower of the Court House and the steeple of the Independent Presbyterian Church had been moved up twenty-four minutes at 11 o'clock.

Many people changed their clocks and watches when the time was announced by the city clocks, but the majority waited until to-day, with the intention of starting the day by the new time. The public schools did not close until 2:24 o'clock. They will begin work at 9 o'clock by the new time to-day, and close at 2 o'clock, as usual. The teachers did not regard the change with favor. They are required to appear at the schoolrooms a half hour before the time for opening the schools. This means that they must be on hand this morning by 8 o'clock, old time, or, to be exact, they must get breakfast and report for duty twenty-four minutes earlier than heretofore.

A class of people who are directly affected by the change of time is the saloonkeepers. The ordinance compelling the saloons to close at midnight has only been in effect a few days, and now the change to seventy-fifth-meridian time compels them to close twenty-four minutes earlier than would have been the case under the old time. The down-town saloons were liberally patronized last night, and the objections of the saloon keepers to being compelled to close up at early midnight were both loud and deep.

The building contractors who employ large numbers of workmen began work on the old time yesterday morning and quit work at noon on the same time, but continued work half an hour later last night. They will observe the new time to-day.

SMALLER COTTON PRODUCTION IS URGED

The Growers Say Their Safety Lies in Reducing the Supply.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 10.—The following is the gist of the resolutions adopted in the Cotton Growers' Convention this morning:

The gravity of the conditions contronting the cotton growers is recognized. To what extent this may be traced to financial legislation is useless to discuss. The overproduction of cotton is recognized as one of the chief evils. This must be corrected or universal bankruptcy will follow. Self-interest must impel the grower to a change. Every farmer is appealed to not to plant so much cotton; a decrease of not less than 25 per cent. is recommended; 50 per cent. would be better. The farmer should be made self-sustaining by planting peas, corn, potatoes, oats, &c., and raising plenty of meal. The tide of immigration turned this way will change methods. Farmers are urged to form county organizations all over the South to carry out these resolutions. Cold-storage houses are recommended wherever practicable. The committee promises better times and higher prices for cotton if its recommendations are observed. All papers in the State are requested to keep the committee's report standing.

PLANS OF MISSISSIPPI PROHIBITIONISTS

It Is Resolved to Name Full State and County Tickets.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 10.—The State Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party met here to-day. Chairman Hobbs, Secretary Harmon, W. H. Patton, and other prominent members of the party attended. Resolutions were adopted recommending the placing of a full State ticket in the field during the coming campaign, and also the nomination of legislative and county tickets. It was further recommended that in counties where party organization was deemed impracticable, Prohibitionists in no instance support legislative candidates who are not openly committed to State and constitutional prohibition. The question of fusion with any other party on State issues was waived.

The members of the committee were unanimous in deprecating any tampering with the franchise article of the Mississippi Constitution.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...7:24|Sun sets...4:53|Moon sets... —

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:15	7:49	12:58	1:35
Governors Island	7:38	8:06	1:31	2:11
Hell Gate	9:31	10:01	2:59	3:39

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 12.		
Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alcides, Havre	.....	.....
Aurania, Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Havelius, Pernambuco	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Marengo, Newcastle	.....	.....
Maasdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mississippi, London	.....	.....
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
MONDAY, JAN. 14.		
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 15.		
Elbe, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.
Venezuela, Antwerp	.....	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.		
Claribel, Haiti	.....	.....
Noordland, Antwerp	.....	8:30 A. M.
Paris, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	.....	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) Jan. 11.—Achilles, Gibraltar, Dec. 28; Alvena, Gibraltar, Dec. 28; Elbe, Bremen, Jan. 1; Norfolk, Gibraltar, Dec. 25; Norwegian, Glasgow, Dec. 29; Ptolemy, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 18; Santiago, Nassau, Jan. 8; Sutherland, Bremen, Dec. 29; Weser, Bremen, Dec. 29.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12.—Europe, London, Dec. 30; Paris, Southampton, Jan. 5; Umbria, Liverpool, Jan. 5.

SUNDAY, Jan. 13.—Critic, Dundee, Dec. 29; Fulda, Genoa, Jan. 3; La Normandie, Havre, Jan. 5.

MONDAY, Jan. 14.—Alliance, Colon, Jan. 6; Colorado, Hull, Dec. 31; Mohawk, London, Jan. 3; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Jan. 8; Seneca, Havana, Jan. 10; Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 4.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15.—Ailsa, Port Limon, Jan. 6; Lepanto, Antwerp, Dec. 31; Victoria, Gibraltar, Jan. 1.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Jan. 10.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Olinda, (Port.,) Ross, Oporto, &c., Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brun. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Millington, Santos, Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) Walker, Cardenas, Dec. 27, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS El Norte, Hawthorn, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Leitch, London Dec. 27, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 9th.

Brig Kathleen, (of Shelbourne, N. S.,) La Croix, Port au Prince 18 ds, with logwood to Green, Knaebel & Co.—vessel to Hutchings Brothers.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—E. N. E., moderate gale, raining and thick. Wind blowing about 50 miles an hour.

Sailed.

SS El Norte, for New-Orleans; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Finance, for Colon, Habana, for Havana; Wells City, for Bristol; America, for London.

Spoken.

Ship Savona, (Ital.,) Olivari, from New-York Oct. 4 for Melbourne and Victoria, was spoken Nov. 15 in lat 12 S., long 35 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlaeger, from New-York Dec. 27 for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Condor, (Br.,) Capt. Beall, sld. from Montevideo for New-York Dec. 15.

SS Letimbro, (Ital.,) Capt. Di Marco, sld. from Girgenti for New-York Jan. 3.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, sld. from Catania for New-York Jan. 3.

SS Linda, (Br.,) Capt. Sawyer, sld. from Bremen for New-York Jan. 8.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Pernambuco for New-York yesterday.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, from Santos, &c., sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Ptolemy, (Br.,) from Rio de Janeiro, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Valliat, from New-York Dec. 15, arr. at Marseilles Jan. 7.

SS Dania, (Ger.,) Capt. Ludwig, from New-York Dec. 29, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudenhold, from New-York Dec. 24, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, from New-York Dec. 29, arr. at London to-day.

SS Dania, (Ger.,) Capt. Ludwig, from New-York Dec. 29, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Kohlenback, sld. from Bremerhaven at noon to-day for New-York and Baltimore.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Hamilton, (Br.,) Capt. Skrimshire, from New-York Dec. 10 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as thoroughly-experienced chambermaid or parlormaid; fully competent; best city reference; no objection to country. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist in the pantry; two years' first-class city reference. 208 West 54th St.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with washing or waiting in private family; first-class references. E. D., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young Protestant woman; willing to assist with other work; in private family; best city reference. S. S., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; or would do housework; willing and obliging; city reference. M. M., 329 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good reference. L. L., 405 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress. M. Kurz, 334 East 83d St.

Companions.

COMPANION and MAID.—By competent person, is also trained nurse and masseuse; A1 references. E. K., 157 East 27th St.

Cooks.

COOK, (Professed.)—By expert Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recomended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—By young woman as private family cook and laundress; excellent city reference; understands the business in all branches. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; excellent on meats, soups; excellent baker and pastry maker; ices, creams, desserts; best references. Mary, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a young Protestant Scotchwoman, who is a splendid cook; willing to do little washing; city or country; best reference. 212 West 27th St., store.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; with or without kitchenmaid; understands her business thoroughly. L., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; no objection to plain washing; best city references. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; with or without kitchenmaid; understands her business thoroughly. L., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and washer; good city reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 4.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook and to assist with washing; good reference. Call, two days, 365 West 52d St., Murray's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class restaurant cook; dinner or order cooking; a good carver. Call, two days, at 575 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family; best city references. 237 East 29th St., Hackenson's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; makes fine entrées, desserts; in refined family; wages, $25 to $30. 238 East 56th St., first floor, front; no cards.

COOK.—By young Scotchwoman as cook; will do the washing and ironing of a small family; best city reference given. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; first-class; would assist with washing; best reference. 365 West 47th St., Cunningham's bell.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—City or country; best city reference. 426 3d Av., third floor, back.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; thoroughly competent; best reference. 121 East 94th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; does not need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. C. M., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By experienced cook in private family; best city reference. 1,319 2d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook, with references; no objection to plain washing. H., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; best city references. 64 East 53d St., first bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Work by the day; all kinds; terms, $1. 247 East 30th St., in rear.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits stylishly made at reasonable prices; latest Parisian styles; dresses remodeled equal to new; also competent person by day; references. French Dressmaker, 765 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day, or take work home; skirts, waists; also does remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class Parisian dressmaker wishes more work; 2.50 day; references. Isabelle, 140 West 66th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK or CHAMBERMAID and WAITress.—By respectable Protestant girl to do general housework or as chambermaid and waitress. 421 West 45th St., Henderson's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid; willing and obliging; city references. 234 East 46th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands her duties thoroughly; good traveler; graduate masseuse; city reference. T., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; speaks French and English. Present employer's, 511 5th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress by the day; thoroughly understands her business; can make flannels look like new; five years' reference from her present employer. 140 West 62d St., janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference; in private family; city or country; neat; orderly; good manager; shirts, collars. First-class, 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as excellent laundress in American family; would assist with other work; city or country; good reference. 136 West 52d St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and to assist in chamberwork in American family; good city reference. M. B., Box 112 Times Agency, 584 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress and chambermaid; four years' city reference. J. B., Box 880 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By reliable young North of Ireland Protestant; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av.; ring Hetherington's bell.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced, competent North German, (Hanoverian;) understands kindergarten; in first-class family; best references. S. Desoucy, 120 East 53d St.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; devoted in sickness; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $25. 157 East 52d St.

NURSE.—An experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best reference. C., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent, refined North German as nurse to one or two children; plain sewing; best city reference. 13 East 108th St., Marymonet's bell.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy girl; capable of taking entire charge from birth; long city references. 1,042 3d Av., 61st and 62d Sts., picture store.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge; late employer's, the Dakota, 72d St. and 8th Av., Apartment 27.

NURSE.—By a French girl to take care of children; good reference; no objection to the country. 409 West 48th St., care of Mrs. Quelet.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By a young French nurse for growing children; good reference. 240 West 53d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent parlormaid and to assist the butler, or as chambermaid; city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

PARLORMAID, or would do waiting; in a private family; best references. 13 West 9th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a very competent Protestant woman; can do all kinds of sewing, hairdressing, and up-stairs work; willing to wait on lady or growing children. Call, two days, 649 3d Av., Miller's bell; no cards.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID and WAITress.—Thoroughly understands her business; first-class city reference. 192 East 76th St., Mullen's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good personal reference. C. L., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress; first-class city reference. Call, Thursday and Friday, 2,773 8th Av.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress and parlormaid in private family; best city references. 210 East 28th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman, washing and ironing at home, or go out by the day. Mrs. Elliott, 155 West 51st St.

Miscellaneous.

EMBROIDERESS.—Experienced embroideress desires work; letters, monograms, and crests a specialty. 456 17th St., care C. Callaghan.

MASSAGE.—Treatment and Swedish movement to ladies at their own homes by expert Swedish masseuse; terms, $1.50. Mrs. Hansen, 104 West 42d St.

MASSAGE.—A masseuse will treat ladies at their homes; best reference from doctors and patients; fee moderate. Massage, 402 West 42d St.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 209 East 42d St., Room 18, supplies stenographers, matrons, housekeepers

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Firmer.

BUSINESS YET ON THE LOCAL ORDER

Wheat at the Close Was Firm--Corn Was Steady--Provisions Lower--Cotton Easier--Coffee Higher.

There was more snap to most branches of trade and rather a better feeling, although the volume of business was not large. Wheat was higher, through better Western reports, and showed considerable activity on local account. Corn followed wheat in its advance, but trading was slow. Provisions were lower on reports of increased packing at the West. Cotton lost a few points, with Liverpool, but coffee gained considerably on the advanced cables.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	62 @	..
Corn, No. 2, mixed, elevator	52¼@	52½
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34½@	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.20 @	$3.40
Flour, straight Winter	2.65 @	2.85
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	12.75 @	13.25
Lard, Western steam	7.20 @	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	23 @	26
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11 @	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.90 @	..
Lead	3.07½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and ⅝@¾c higher, with the close firm, and the trading entirely of a local character, and mainly scalping. The advance was due to the bullish report from the West, helped by foreign buying, firmer Western markets, and covering by local shorts. Spot was quiet, with prices ½c higher with the options. Sales, 96,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 red at ¾c under May, free on board, and 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba on private terms, and 32,000 bushels No. 2 red at ¾c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ¾c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 63⅝c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, store, 71¾c; No. 2 hard, 66c....Clearances hence, 285,696 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 896,957 bushels....Receipts, 19,500 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 29,447 bushels; in the interior, 184,413 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and without special feature, with the trading entirely by local account, and the close steady at ⅛@¼c advance, following wheat and the West. Spot was dull at ¼c advance. Sales, 33,000 bushels, including 5,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49½@49¾c, elevator, and 20,000 bushels do at 50½@50¾c, delivered; shipper bought 8,000 bushels ungraded white "Horsetooth" on private terms. Receipts, 14,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 91,199 bushels; in the interior, 348,070 bushels....Clearances hence, 25,884 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 43,578 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were firm at ½@¼c advance, with a dull local trade. Spot were dull and unchanged, but closed firm. Sales, 45,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c for 20,000 bushels; No. 3, 33½c; rejected mixed, 32½c; rejected white, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 35¼c; track mixed, 34½@35¾c; track white, 38@41½c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 21,000 bushels; exports, 20 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	@..	61⅝
February	140,000	62¼ @62¾	62⅝
March	520,000	62 11-16@63¼	62⅞
May	2,180,000	63 @63⅜	63¼
June	250,000	63¼ @63½	63½
July	400,000	63¼ @63½	63½
Total	3,490,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	25,000	52⅜ @..	52⅜
February	30,000	52⅜ @52¼	52⅜
May	90,000	51 11-16@51⅝	51⅞
Total	145,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	@..	34½
February	....	@..	34¾
May	25,000	35 @..	35
No. 2 white—			
January	....	@..	37½
February	....	@..	37¼
March	....	@..	38
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—The demand was a trifle more active and prices ruled firm. Sales, 14,350 bbls, including 3,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.75, 2,800 bbls Winter straights at $2.70@$2.80; 1,050 bbls Winter patents at $3@$3.20; 3,000 sacks Spring patents on private terms, 750 bbls Winter clear at $2.65, 150 bbls No. 2 at $2.25, 2,100 bbls City Mill patents at $4.05@$4.15, and 725 bbls fine at $2.30....Arrivals, 7,382 bbls and 8,857 sacks; exports, 3,688 bbls and 5,994 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 40,275 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@	Nominal.
Supers	@	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.55@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	.... @	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	.... @	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	.... @	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	.... @	.... @ 3.35
City No. 2	.... @	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	.... @	.... @ 2.90
City fine	.... @	.... @ 2.30

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@....	....@ ....
Supers	Nom'l	....@ ....
No. 2	Nom'l	$2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.40@ 2.60
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.85
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and steady; sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; fancy at $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.80@$1.85, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 58@60c for Japanese grain; silver, 52@53c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady, but quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3; white do, $3; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 85@90c; coarse meal, $1.05 for Western and $1.06@$1.08 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boat-loads, afloat.

BARLEY—Nominally higher at 67@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 65@67c.

MALT—Firm, but quiet. We quote: New Western sample lots at 67@70c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Moderately active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@90c; middlings, 90@95c; Western, 85@87½c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80c. Oilmeal, $23@$23.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonseed, $18@$19, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is slow trading still in clover, offerings of which are not pressed to bring about concessions, while strictly fancy is held with some little firmness. For fancy seed 10¼c is asked, and it is the least freely offered as compared with the No. 1 grade, while it has 10¼c bid from exporters. For No. 1 grade 10c is asked, but urgently offered at that price, without substantial bidding; timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There is a very quiet market here. The exporters are practically out, and the little demand from Rotterdam early in the week at 30c for choice yellow has disappeared. The Mediterranean could buy further lots of prime yellow at 29c, but does not offer over 28½c. For Germany there is absence of interest. There is a good deal of difficulty in selling off grade of refined, with yellow on offer at 28c, while for red bidding is not better than 28½c, with the soap demand very slack, as its interest is dull. Crude, in barrels, is at 24½c. The receipts are small here, or possibly there would be some weakness, as any effort to realize would upset current figures. That the demand is slow all around is without question, while there is not sufficient stability for the hog product to prompt trading in compound lard. There is more of a business in white for export at a steady price. Crude, in bulk at the mills, is not offered lower; from Georgia there were offers to sell a few tanks at 20½c; if of choice they will bring that. Texas offers further at 20¼c, and the Mississippi at 21c. Sales are 75 bbls crude at 24½c; 200 bbls prime yellow at 29c, and 250 bbls white at 33c. COCOANUT OIL is dull, with Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c and Cochin at 6@6¼c; the latter, to arrive, is offered at 5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in moderate demand. City quoted at 36c and State at 34@35c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a small sale, with pure uncracked quoted at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@59c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull; sales at 55c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a very fair business going on at the West, including a full movement in lard, but at rather lower prices. It is thought a better tone would have come about on the continued disposition to buy and the stronger grain markets had it not been for the reports concerning the packing of hogs and the estimates that by March 1 the packing would reach 7,100,000 head, against 4,385,000 head last year, while the packing to date was given out as 4,315,000 head, against 2,700,000 head same time last year. This statement, from momentary strength, sent prices off 12c on pork, 7 points on lard, and 5@7 points on ribs. The market here was dull, except a little freer movement in refined lard.

LARD—Western Steam—The demand was slack all around by reason of the weakness at the West, through the statement of the enormous packing of hogs for the season, rather than from any effect from immediate supplies of the swine. There were offers to sell here 5 points lower without bringing out demand, as the refiners had some increase of trading in their product protected. Cash closed at 7.20c, without sales. City steam is firm at 6.75c, and some lots at 6.87½c asked. Sales of 175 tcs at 6.75c. Options—No sales; January closed at 7.20c nominal, and May at 7.40c, nominal. Refined had a better Continent demand, with 1,000 tcs taken up, on private terms; quoted at 7.70c, and South American at 7.75c. Compound lard continues slow; quoted at 5.50@6.62½c. The West was down 7 points, with January at 6.90c, down to 6.82c, closing at 6.82c, nominal, and May closed at 7c bid.

PORK—The trading here was light, with prices held steadily; sales of 150 bbls mess. The West was up 5c, and closed 17½c under the best prices, with January closing at $11.55, May at $11.80@$12, closing at $11.82. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12.75@$13.25; family mess, $11.50@$12; short clear, $13,50@$16.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there is a moderate business only, with supplies freely offered and prices generally easy. Sales are 17,000 lb pickled bellies at 6@6¾c; of Western meats, sales of 50,000 lb green hams, 16 lb, on private terms. City pickled hams, 8@8¼c; do shoulders, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼c; 12-lb do, 6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅜@6½c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 8¾c for 12 lb and 8@8¼c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c.

BACON—Short ribs at the West went off 7 points, and closed barely steady, with January at 5.80@5.82c, closing at 5.82c, and May at 6.07@6.07c, closing at 6.06@6.07c. Short clear here, Government inspection, quoted at 6.55c.

BEEF—There is very little export inquiry, and on home account only a moderate business, while prices are held steadily. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@$15.50; family, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; do, low grades, $13@$14; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$9.50.

BEEF HAMS—There continues a slow market, with prices held as for several days; $16 is quoted at the West, and $17 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Are at steady prices on fair demands. Receipts at all Western points, 80,397 head, against 62,438 head same time last year. Chicago—Receipts, 41,000 head; active; steady; left over, 12,000 head; quoted $3.85@$4.75. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,356 head; slow; $3.75@$4.60. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,661 head; higher; $3.90@$4.45. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; steady; $4@$4.70. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; weaker; $3.75@$4.30. Omaha—Receipts, 8,500 head; opened steady to easy; $3.75@$4.35. Pittsburg—Active; $4.25@$4.40. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.15@$4.25. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5⅞c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—Most trouble is found in selling country, which, although not in large receipt, accumulates on the dull condition of the soap trade and is wanted only in a small way, with buyers bearing down hard on its prices. A very good grade was obtained at 4⅜c, and there is a disposition not to pay more than that for prime, although some kettle was taken in at 4⅞c, while the range, as to quality, may be quoted at 4⅝@4¾c, packages free. Sales are reported of 40,000 lb at 4¾@4⅞c. The city made has not varied from 4⅝c, with $2.75 charge for packages, with, however, little demand. Edible is quiet, with bids scarce over 5c. Australian is on offer at 5c.

STEARINE—Lard Stearine—Western is scarce at present, so far as its being offered here, with a nominal price, 8⅝c. Oleostearine—There have been further sales of 75,000 lb to refiners here, at 7c, and 50,000 lb, to go West, at 7c. This clears the market of prompt deliveries and takes up as well some of next week's make. The market is steay at 7c, but no especial urgency in buying, but rather the disposition to take such supplies as may be offered right along.

COTTON.

Contracts were dull and closed at a decline of 3@5 points, following Liverpool's loss of 1⅛@2⅛ points, with the trading entirely of a local character and mostly scalping. Spot was dull and easy, without sales.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6
Middling uplands	5¾

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	⅝c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅝c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.56@5.56	5.57	5.54	3,200
February	5.54@5.55	5.58	5.54	3,000
March	5.58@5.59	5.63	5.58	20,200
April	5.63@5.64	5.67	5.62	4,400
May	5.67@5.68	5.72	5.66	29,300
June	5.71@5.72	5.76	5.71	5,500
July	5.75@5.76	5.79	5.75	2,400
August	5.80@5.81	5.84	5.80	3,300
September	5.83@5.85	5.86	5.86	1,400
October	5.87@5.89	5.88	5.88	100
November	.... @	..	..	....
December	.... @	..	..	....
Total				72,800

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1895.

	S.	S & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	4838	18670	5742	8514	9623	..
N. Orl'ns	6366	20284	11200	10050	7544	..
Mobile	790	798	1879	648	587	..
Savannah	2540	3190	4013	3630	2487	..
Charles'n	1235	1109	687	951	989	..
Wilm'gton	68	164	290	277	314	..
Norfolk	3047	2521	1857	1735	1562	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	850	1120	4816	1589	1661	..
Boston	603	492	893	2407	844	..
Phila	679	455	715	697	1305	..
W. Point	2061	1425	3398	1336	853	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunsw'k	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	23071	50228	35490	32704	27418	..
This day last w'k	40512	63317	34766	19798	39183	35689
This day last y'r	22088	28016	28306	20360	17643	17359

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Cotton easy; good middling, 5 9-16c; middling, 5¼c; low middling, 4¾c; good ordinary, 4⅜c; net receipts, 7,544 bales; gross, 7,861 bales; exports, to the Continent, 10,922 bales; coastwise, 3,557 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 366,948 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 10.—Cotton firm; middling, 5 3-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 9,623 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,741 bales; sales, 220 bales; stock, 288,561 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 10.—Cotton steady; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4⅞c; good ordinary, 4¼c; net and gross receipts, 2,487 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,833 bales; sales, 1,250 bales; stock, 110,897 bales.

COFFEE.

Contracts were influenced by the advance abroad and closed firm at 15@30 points advance, with a fair trade. Havre was barely steady at ⅛@¼f advance, and Hamburg steady at 1/32 pfennig gain. Spot Rio was steadier, but quiet, at 15¾c for No. 7 and 14¾c for No. 8. Sales, 2,000 bags No. 5 to No. 8 at 15¾c for No. 7; 1,000 bags Santos, No. 5 and No. 6, per Caxton, at 16½c; 2,000 bags Maracaibo and 150 bags Jamaica on private terms; 36,000 bags Rio, for March, at 14¾c; 7,000 bags Rio, for May, at 14¾c; 3,000 bags Rio, for July, at 14¾c; 3,000 bags Rio, for September, at 14¾c; 2,000 bags Rio, for December, at 14¾c; 2,000 bags Rio, for March, at 14¾c; 2,000 bags Rio, for May, at 14¾c; 2,000 bags Rio, for July, at 14¾c; 2

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Advance in Chicago Gas and Sugar Certificates.

THE RAILWAY LIST WITHOUT FEATURE

Granger Stocks Lower on the Poor Earnings of St. Paul—Sharp Advance in Hocking Valley —Engagements of Gold for Export.

Sugar and Chicago Gas were again the speculative features of the stock market yesterday. Sugar easily led in point of activity. At the opening it was strong, but in the middle of the day it fell off about 1½ points. In the afternoon it recovered most of the decline, and closed at 90⅛, a net loss of ¼. There was no particular news on the property, but the traders favored the long side on the assumption that there is little likelihood of any adverse litigation by Congress during the present Winter. It was also argued that the failure of the managers to present a report of its operations for the year at the annual meeting on Wednesday was a bull point, inasmuch as if the company had not had a satisfactory year the fact would have been spread broadcast for its possible effect on Congress.

Chicago Gas continued to show strength. It opened at 76⅞, and in a short time had advanced to 78. From that point it fell back to 76⅝, but late in the day sold at 78 once more, closing at 77⅞, a net gain of ⅝. The weakness followed an unofficial announcement regarding the composition of the new Board of Directors, in opposition to the present board, to be elected next week. The names given seem to indicate that in future the manufacture of gas and the supply of the same to the people of Chicago will be the principal business of the company. The announcement, however, was regarded by many traders as the culmination of the upward movement for the present, and they took profits on that theory. When this operation was completed the stock rallied promptly, and closed strong. Cordage stocks were weak on the unfavorable showing in the annual report. Other industrials were without feature.

The railway list was inclined to heaviness. The St. Paul statement for the first week in January was not an encouraging showing, and the stock closed ⅝ down. Burlington and Northwestern each lost ½. Rock Island showed considerable firmness, and closed ¼ higher. The decision in the Hocking Valley case against Judge Burke caused the advance of 5 points in the preferred stock. There was an engagement of $1,000,000 gold for shipment on Saturday and the prevailing impression was that about $3,000,000 would go.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was quiet. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $86,186,654, and balances $5,730,913. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $615,300.

Call money on London was quoted at ¾ per cent., short and three months' bills at 9-16@⅝ per cent.

The Bank of England gained £789,033 in bullion. The percentage of reserve to liability, which last week was 53.34, became 55.66. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 10,250,000f in gold and lost 2,675,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates for sterling were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87⅝@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅜@$4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.88⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 150 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—5c discount to par. Chicago—50c premium. St. Louis—100 premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates sold at 60. The closing bid was 59⅞.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 27¼d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $4,477,336, and the imports for the same period $66,838. The net exports, therefore, have been $3,410,498.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining pf.....1
Canada Southern.....1
Chicago Gas.....1
Colorado, Hocking Valley & Toledo.....⅞
Colorado, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf.....1¼
Laclede Gas pf.....5
Pittsburg & Western pf.....4
DECLINED.
Missouri Pacific.....1
National Starch 1st pf.....⅝
United States Cordage.....5
United States Cordage pf.....1⅝
United States Cordage gtd.....2
RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was fairly active, but irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s.....1¼
Colorado, Hocking Valley & Toledo 5s...1
Equitable Gas of New-York 1st.....1
Erie 2d cn.....1
General Electric deb. 5s.....1¼
Ohio Southern 1st.....1¼
Pittsburg & Western 1st.....1
DECLINED.
Cleveland & Canton 1st.....2½
Erie 2d cn. cts.....1
Kansas Pacific cn.....1
Louis. & Nash. 1st, Pens. & At.....2
St. Joseph & Great Island 1st, t. r.....1

Government bonds were firm. The 5s, registered, advanced ⅛ and the 4s, coupon, ¼. The sales on call were $5,000 5s, coupon, at 117¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	....	....
4s, r.	.97	....
4s, c.	.113	113⅛
5s, r.	.118	113⅜
5s, c.	.117	117¼
Currency 6s, 1895.	.117¼	117½
Currency 6s, 1896.	.100	....
Currency 6s, 1897.	.102½	....
Currency 6s, 1898.	.105	....
Currency 6s, 1899.	.108	....
Cherokee 4s, 1896.	.111	....
Cherokee 4s, 1897.	.103½	....
Cherokee 4s, 1898.	.104½	....
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	.105¾	....
Cherokee 4s, 1900.	.106¾	....

In State securities $150,000 Virginia 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, sold at 11@11¼.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	141	142	141	141	140	142	6
American Cotton Oil	23¼	23¼	23	23¼	23	23¼	100
*American Sugar Refining	90½	90⅞	89¾	90⅛	90	90⅜	38,904
*American Sugar Refining pf.	91⅞	91⅞	91	91	90¼	91⅝	240
American Tobacco	98⅜	99	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	99	1,015
American Tobacco pf.	....	....	....	....	108	110	60
Atchison, Topka & Santa Fé	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4½	270
Baltimore & Ohio	63	63	62	62	62⅜	63	206
Canada Southern	....	....	....	....	....	64	....
Chicago Gas	40⅜	50¼	40½	50⅝	50	50¼	601
Chicago & Northwestern	76⅞	78	76⅝	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	27,738
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	96	96	95⅞	96	95⅝	96	3,265
C., C., C. & St. Louis	71½	71⅝	70⅝	71⅛	71	71½	3,310
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	87⅜	88¾	87¾	88⅝	88¼	88½	750
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	82	82	82	82	....	....	4
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	56½	56⅝	55⅝	56	56	56⅛	10,030
Cleveland & Pittsburg	61⅝	62	61½	62	62	63	5,600
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	15½	15½	15½	15½	....	....	20
Columbus & Hocking Coal	....	7	7	7	6½	7¼	50
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4½	5	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf.	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	17	17½	1,600
Delaware & Hudson	58	60	58	60	58	62	338
Delaware, Lack. & Western	120	129	128	128	128¼	128½	699
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	12¾	13	6
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	10⅞	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛	10	10⅞	1,125
Erie Tel. & Telephone	90	90	90	90	98	100	100
General Electric	54	54	54	54	54	54½	100
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	34⅜	35½	34½	34½	34	34⅜	4,115
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝	100
Illinois Central	83½	83¾	83½	83¾	83¼	83½	120
Laclede Gas	27⅛	27⅜	27	27⅛	27	27⅜	50
Laclede Gas pf.	87	87	87	87	87	87½	900
Lake Shore	137	137	137	137	136	137½	100
Louisville & Nashville	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	53	53⅜	200
Manhattan Consolidated	105	105	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	105	1,422
Missouri Pacific	23⅞	23⅞	23¼	23½	23⅝	23⅞	1,200
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pfs	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅝	10
Morris & Essex	162½	162⅝	162½	162½	162½	....	1,422
*National Lead Company	37⅛	37⅞	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	37¼	115
*National Lead Company pf.	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝	83⅜	84⅝	400
National Linseed Oil	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18	18½	80
National Starch 1st pf.	40	40	40	40	35	45	100
New-Jersey Central	91⅛	91⅛	90⅜	90⅜	90¼	90⅝	100
New-York Central	98⅝	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛	98¼	98½	2,372
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	32½	33	32½	32⅝	32⅜	33	202
New-York, Lack. & Western	13	13	13	13	13	14	950
Norfolk & Western	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	....	....	20
Northern Pacific pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17½	18	43
Ontario & Western	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	572
Oregon Improvement	11½	11½	11½	11½	11	12½	120
Philadelphia & Reading	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13	13¾	850
Pittsburg & Western pf.	33	33	33	33	32	34	100
St. Paul & Omaha	38	39⅜	38	38⅝	38⅜	39	300
Southern Pacific	18⅝	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅝	210
Southern Railway	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	300
Southern Railway pf.	35⅜	36	35⅜	36	35⅜	36⅛	150
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	300
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	14⅝	955
Union Pacific	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	309
United States Cordage	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	400
United States Cordage pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	175
United States Cordage gtd.	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	1,000
United States Express	20½	20½	20	20	20	20½	917
United States Rubber	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	45	1,080
United States Rubber pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	45	840
*United States Leather	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	50
*United States Leather pf.	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11	100
Wabash pf.	64⅜	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝	190
Canadian Pacific	48	48	48	48	48	48½	400
Cedar F. & M.	56⅛	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	57	58	700
Central Pacific	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	5	5⅛	500
Central & South American Tel.	18½	18½	18½	18½	18	18½	500
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17¼	17	17¼	17	17½	2,643
Chicago & Alton	146	146	145	145	145	146	1,200
Chicago & Alton pf.	167½	167½	167½	167½	167½	168	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53	50	53	....	....	....
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	90	98	90	98	....	....	....
Chicago, Milwauke & St. Paul	143	145	143	145	....	....	....
Chicago, Milwauke & St. Paul pf.	116⅞	117½	116⅞	117½	....	....	....
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	26	25	26	....	....	....
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	70	75	70	75	....	....	....
Commercial Cable	143	....	143	....	....	....	....
Consolidated Coal	31	34	31	34	....	....	....
Consolidated Gas Company	130	132	130	132	....	....	....
Denver & Rio Grande	10⅜	11½	10⅜	11½	....	....	....
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	33⅜	34½	33⅜	34½	....	....	....
D., M. & Ft. D.	5½	7	5½	7	....	....	....
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	20	32	20	32	....	....	....
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4	3½	4	....	....	....
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	11	8	11	....	....	....
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	40	35	40	....	....	....
Flint & P. M.	8½	14	8½	14	....	....	....
Flint & P. M. pf.	....	45	....	....	....	....	....
Great Northern pf.	108	104	108	104	....	....	....
Homestake	17½	....	17½	....	....	....	....
Iowa Central	6	6¼	6	6¼	....	....	....
Iowa Central pf.	22	23	22	23	....	....	....
Kansas & Michigan	5¾	9½	5¾	9½	....	....	....
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	3	4	....	....	....
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	15¼	21	15¼	21	....	....	....
Lake Erie & Western	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	....	....	....
Lake Erie & Western pf.	71	72	71	72	....	....	....
Long Island	87	89	87	89	....	....	....
*Long Island Traction	11½	12	11½	12	....	....	....
L., N. A. & C.	6	7	6	7	....	....	....
L., N. A. & C. pf.	20¼	22	20¼	22	....	....	....
L., St. L. & T.	1	4	1	4	....	....	....
Mahoning Coal R.	105	115	105	115	....	....	....
Mahoning Coal R. pf.	106	....	106	....	....	....	....
*Unlisted.							

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	90¼	90¼	88¾	90	30,290
Chicago Gas	77	77⅞	76⅞	77⅞	17,070
C. R. I. & P.	61½	62¼	61⅝	62	3,060
C., B. & Q.	71⅞	72¼	70⅞	71¼	3,190
C., M. & St. P.	56⅝	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛	12,580
C. & N. W.	96	96	95¾	95¾	1,260
Canada So.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	20
Cen. of N. J.	91¼	91¼	90¾	90¾	300
C., C., C. & St. L.	88	88	87⅝	87⅝	200
Del. & Hud.	128½	128½	128½	128½	50
Dist & C. F.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	650
Gen. Elec.	34⅝	35¾	34⅝	34⅝	2,700
Laclede Gas.	27½	27½	27½	27½	300
Total sales.					75,510

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d, A.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	$10,000
L. & G. N. 1st.	117½	117½	117½	117½	2,000
M., K. & T. 4s.	81⅞	81⅝	80⅞	81⅝	5,000
Or. Imp. 5s.	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	10,000
O. & M. 4s.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	5,000
Ohio So. 1st.	94½	94½	94½	94½	1,000
Total sales.					$27,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	.170	....
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	35¾
American Coal	.80	....
American Cotton Oil pf.	.67	68
American District Telegraph	.35	45
American Express	.111	114
American T. & C.	.92	93
Atchison & Pacific	.¾	1⅛
Bay State Gas	.22½	23½
B. & S. W. pf., new	.5	6½
B. & S. Illinois pf.	.135	....
Boston A. L. pf.	.102	....
Buffalo, R. & P.	.16	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	....	62
Bur., C. R. & N.	.48	....
Canadian Pacific	.56⅛	67¼
Cedar F. & M.	.4⅜	5½
Central Pacific	.13½	14½
Central & South American Tel.	.117	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	.17¼	17½
Chicago & Alton	.146	....
Chicago & Alton pf.	.167½	....
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	.50	53
Chicago & Northwestern	.90	98
Chicago, Milwauke & St. Paul	.143	145
Chicago, Milwauke & St. Paul pf.	.116⅞	117½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	.25	26
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	.70	75
Commercial Cable	.143	....
Consolidated Coal	.31	34
Consolidated Gas Company	.130	132
Denver & Rio Grande	.10⅜	11½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	.33⅜	34½
D., M. & Ft. D.	.5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	.20	32
*D., S. S. & A.	.3½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	.8	11
Evansville & Terre Haute	.35	40
Flint & P. M.	.8½	14
Flint & P. M. pf.	.45	....
Great Northern pf.	.108	104
Homestake	.17½	....
Iowa Central	.6	6¼
Iowa Central pf.	.22	23
Kansas & Michigan	.5¾	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	.3	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	.15¼	21
Lake Erie & Western	.15⅝	16
Lake Erie & Western pf.	.71	72
Long Island	.87	89
*Long Island Traction	.11½	12
L., N. A. & C.	.6	7
L., N. A. & C. pf.	.20¼	22
L., St. L. & T.	.1	4
Mahoning Coal R.	.105	115
Mahoning Coal R. pf.	.106	....
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Manhattan Beach	2½	5
Maryland Coal pf.	.50	65
Mexican National ctfs.	....	2
Mexican Telegraph	.179½	190
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd.	.28	30
Minn. Iron	.46½	48½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	.40	....
Mobile & Ohio	.13½	14⅜
N. C. & St. L.	.16½	19
National Starch	.65	....
National Starch 2d pf.	.5½	7¼
New-York & New-Haven	.14	30
New-York, Chi. & St. L.	.5	8
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	.193	196
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	.20	29
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	.10	10¼
New-York, L. E. & W. pf.	.21	....
New-York, S. & W.	.37	42
New-York, S. & W. pf.	.14½	15
Norfolk Southern	.41½	42
Norfolk & Western pf.	.60	....
North American	.18	19
Northern Pacific	.3⅝	3¾
Northwestern Tel.	.3⅞	4
Ontario Mining	.104½	....
Oregon R. & N.	.81	12½
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	.19½	21
Pacific Mail	.5¼	6¼
Pennsylvania Coal	.21½	22
Peoria & Eastern	.300	320
Peoria, D. & E.	.2	5
P., C., C. & St. L.	.3½	4
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	.14	16½
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi.	.44	45½
Pullman Palace Car Co.	.154	156
Quicksilver	....	4
Quicksilver pf.	.1½	4
Rens. & Sar.	.10	14½
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	.181	....
St. Louis Southern	.116	117
St. Louis Southwestern	.98	....
St. Louis S. W. pf.	.4¼	4⅝
St. J. & G. I.	.9	9¾
St. Paul & Duluth	....	5
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	.20	25
St. Paul, M. & M.	.85	100
Southern Cotton Oil	.109	112
Texas Pacific	....	5¾
T. P. Land Tr.	.9¼	9⅝
Toledo & Ohio Central	.8	9½
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	.41	50
Union Pacific, D. & G.	.78	81
Wabash	.3¾	4
Wabash pf.	.14	16
Wells-Fargo Express	.105	112
Wisconsin Central	.3	4

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chi & Pac 6s	117	....	....	....	....
Southwest Div	115	....	....	....	....
Mo., K. & Tex 1st 4s	80⅞	....	....	....	....
149,000	80⅞	....	....	....	....
35,000	80⅞	....	....	....	....
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	47⅜	....	....	....	....
10,000	47⅜	....	....	....	....
20,000	47⅜	....	....	....	....
10,000	47⅜	....	....	....	....
Mo, Kan & East 1st	84⅞	....	....	....	....
10,000	84⅞	....	....	....	....
37,000	84⅞	....	....	....	....
1,000	84⅞	....	....	....	....
Mor & Es 7s, 1900	115	....	....	....	....
Mor & Es 1st	136½	....	....	....	....
500	140	....	....	....	....
N Y Cent 1st Reg	122	....	....	....	....
5,000	....	....	....	....	....
N Y L E & W	65	....	....	....	....
New 2d Consol	63	....	....	....	....
9,000	63¾	....	....	....	....
D, M & Co certfs	63	....	....	....	....
4,000	63¾	....	....	....	....
4,000s15F	63	....	....	....	....
1,000	102	....	....	....	....
N Y & N J Tel 5s	102	....	....	....	....
5,000	102⅜	....	....	....	....
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	111	....	....	....	....
2,000s20F	....	....	....	....	....
N Y, Ont & W	88⅝	....	....	....	....
Refunding 4s	89	....	....	....	....
5,000	89¾	....	....	....	....
Nor Pac 2d Coup	89¼	....	....	....	....
1,000	89¼	....	....	....	....
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	107⅛	....	....	....	....
6,000	94⅛	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Miss Cons	107⅛	....	....	....	....
1,000	94½	....	....	....	....
Ohio Southern 1st	94	....	....	....	....
5,000	94	....	....	....	....
88,000	97⅛	....	....	....	....
Oregon Imp 1st	97⅛	....	....	....	....
1,000	97⅛	....	....	....	....
10,000	91⅛	....	....	....	....
Ore Imp Co Con 5s	51⅝	....	....	....	....
6,000	52	....	....	....	....
2,000	75½	....	....	....	....
Ore, R & N 5s	91⅛	....	....	....	....
9,000	91⅛	....	....	....	....
Ore Short Line 6s	91⅛	....	....	....	....
1,000	91⅛	....	....	....	....
3,000	91⅝	....	....	....	....
Trust Co Certfs	91⅝	....	....	....	....
7,000	91⅝	....	....	....	....
5,000	91⅝	....	....	....	....
Ore S L & U N Con	48½	....	....	....	....
5,000	....	....	....	....	....
Peo G & C, Chi	90⅝	....	....	....	....
1st Cons 6s	90¼	....	....	....	....
10,000	94	....	....	....	....
15,000	2½	....	....	....	....
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st	94	....	....	....	....
5,000	2½	....	....	....	....
Phil & R Defd Inc	2½	....	....	....	....
2,000	2½	....	....	....	....
Phil & Reading	2½	....	....	....	....
1st Pf Inc	23½	....	....	....	....
9,000	23½	....	....	....	....
1,000	23½	....	....	....	....
3d Pf Inc	11	....	....	....	....
4,000	11	....	....	....	....
St L & S F G M 6s	102¾	....	....	....	....
5,000	....	....	....	....	....
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series B	105	....	....	....	....
50,000	83⅞	....	....	....	....
Pitts & W 1st	84	....	....	....	....
5,000	84	....	....	....	....
1,000	80⅞	....	....	....	....
St Jo & G I 1st	57½	....	....	....	....
Trust Co Certfs	58	....	....	....	....
1,000	52	....	....	....	....
4,000	51⅜	....	....	....	....
St L & I M 5s	79	....	....	....	....
15,000	78½	....	....	....	....
43,000	79	....	....	....	....
St L & S F Con 4s	52	....	....	....	....
15,000	52	....	....	....	....
5,000s20F	51⅜	....	....	....	....
St L S W 1st	62⅜	....	....	....	....
2,000	62⅜	....	....	....	....
St P, M & M 1st	64	....	....	....	....
Consolidated 6s	119	....	....	....	....
1,000	118⅜	....	....	....	....
1,000	118⅜	....	....	....	....
San An & Ar P 4s	54⅞	....	....	....	....
Scioto Val & N E 4s	73⅜	....	....	....	....
Seattle, L S & E 1st	44	....	....	....	....
Trust Co Certfs	44	....	....	....	....
2,000	44	....	....	....	....
So Car & Ga. 1st 5s	95½	....	....	....	....
4,000	95¾	....	....	....	....
15,000	96	....	....	....	....
10,000	96¼	....	....	....	....
5,000	....	....	....	....	....
So Pac of Cal 5s	90¼	....	....	....	....
Consolidated	88⅜	....	....	....	....
10,000	88⅜	....	....	....	....
So Ry 1st 5s	88⅜	....	....	....	....
39,000	88⅜	....	....	....	....
1,000s3	88⅜	....	....	....	....
2,000	88⅞	....	....	....	....
7,000	88⅞	....	....	....	....
Tex & N O Con 5s	86¼	....	....	....	....
5,000	86¼	....	....	....	....
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	86½	....	....	....	....
10,000	86½	....	....	....	....
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	24⅞	....	....	....	....
6,000	24⅞	....	....	....	....
2,000	24⅞	....	....	....	....
Third Av 1st 5s	118½	....	....	....	....
5,000	118	....	....	....	....
Tol, A A & N M 1st	78½	....	....	....	....
1,000	79	....	....	....	....
Union Pac 1st, 1896	104	....	....	....	....
1,000	104	....	....	....	....
Union Pac 6s, 1897	104½	....	....	....	....
Union Pac 1st, 1898	105¾	....	....	....	....
9,000	106¾	....	....	....	....
Union Pac 8s, 1899	106¾	....	....	....	....
1,000	106¾	....	....	....	....
Wabash 1st 5s	105½	....	....	....	....
9,000	105¼	....	....	....	....
11,000	105	....	....	....	....
W N Y & Penn 2d	24¼	....	....	....	....
Trust Co Certfs	24¼	....	....	....	....
5,000	104⅜	....	....	....	....
West Shore Gtd 4s	104⅜	....	....	....	....
5,000	50¾	....	....	....	....
Wis Cen Co 1st	7½	....	....	....	....
3,000	....	....	....	....	....
Wis Cen Co Inc	....	....	....	....	....
5,000	....	....	....	....	....
Total sales.					$1,275,500

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	....	....
Broadway	.200	....
Fourth National	.232	....
Irving	.185	....
Leather Manufacturers'	.140	....
Lincoln National	.180	....
Manhattan	.565	....
Marine & Fulton	.186	....
Mechanics	.205	....
Mechanics and Traders'	.180	....
Mercantile	.140	....
Merchants'	.170	....
Merchants' Exchange	.130	....
Metropolitan	.110	....
Metropolis	.3	....
Mount Morris	.400	....
Nassau	.100	....
New-York	.150	....
New-York County	.228	....
New-York National Exchange	.520	....
Ninth National	.100	....
Nineteenth Ward	.121	....
National Bank of North America	.100	....
Pacific	.110	....
Park	.175	....
People's	.280	....
Phenix	.206	....
Republic	.113	....
Seaboard National	.156	....
Second National	.180	....
Southern National	.300	....
State of New-York	.164½	....
Tradesmen's	.105	....
Western National	.100	....
Six shares of Bank of New-York sold at 227.		

THE LONDON MARKET.

American

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

Unless the stockholders who have already deposited their shares with the Committee, and given their proxies, shall withdraw the same, the proxies will be voted in favor of the present management.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Jan. 2, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company.

Upon the request of the holders of more than one-third of the entire Capital Stock of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company the undersigned have consented to act as a committee to procure a rigid investigation of the affairs of the company; to protect the interests of the stockholders, and to secure a change of management.

Counsel for the committee have already taken steps to defend the company in legal proceedings now pending, and are preparing to institute such further proceedings as may be deemed advisable.

A circular is now in preparation for further information, which will be forwarded to stockholders, with a proxy in favor of this committee to be voted at the coming annual election.

No. 2 Nassau St., New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN J. WATERBURY,
F. M. LOCKWOOD, } Committee.

T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

NATHAN BIJUR,
JOHN L. CADWALADER, } Counsel.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF A DEED OF TRUST executed by THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following-numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

Of £200 Sterling,
Nos. 19, 79, 89, 457, 501, 635, and 653, and
Of £100 Sterling,
Nos. 84, 98, 191, 251, 345, 485, and 586.

And on behalf of THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D., 1895, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GENTLEMAN OF LARGE ACQUAINTANCE in city of 300,000 wants experienced partner to join in a banking and brokerage business. For interview, address J. N. P., Box 150 Times.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,242 Broadway, 42d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Financial.

OREGON SHORT LINE AND UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5 % Bonds.

The hearing for the appointment of a separate receiver has been fixed for January 15th.

The time for depositing bonds without penalty has therefore been postponed to January 14th. Bondholders are urged to deposit their bonds immediately with the **American Loan and Trust Company, Boston,** and the **New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, New-York.**

A large number of consolidated mortgage bonds have been deposited with the committee since its last advertisement, and with the committee in Amsterdam it now represents more than a majority of the bonds afloat.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston;)
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
(President N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.;)
HOWLAND DAVIS,
(Blake Bros. & Co., New-York;)
W. S. FITZ, Boston;
GEO. C. LEE,
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston;)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston;
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President The State Trust Co., N. Y.,)
COMMITTEE.

MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern R. R. Co.

Having bought more than Five Million Dollars ($5,000,000) of the entire issue of $6,176,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern R. R. Co. at $1,134.61 for each $1,000 of bonds, with coupons due February 1, 1894, and after attached, to be delivered and paid for February 1, 1895, the Illinois Central Railroad Company gives notice that it will continue to accept written tenders of such bonds on these terms until Friday, January 18, 1895, provided such tenders specify the numbers of the bonds to be delivered.

Illinois Central Railroad Company,
By E. T. H. GIBSON, Treasurer.
New-York, January 2, 1895.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.
TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR
NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 10th, 1895,** after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway Company,
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Dated January 1st, 1893.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain indenture made by the above railway company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-five thousand dollars, ($45,000.)

The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th day of January, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y., TRUSTEE.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

Dividends.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, December 20th, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Friday, the 1st day of February next, at this office.

The Transfer Books will be closed at noon on Saturday, the 29th day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE and MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 20th, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 1st day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividends of THREE PER CENT. on the Preferred and FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Company, 45 Broadway, New-York City, on the 28th day of January, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Saturday, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer books will reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1895.

THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 7, 1895.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
143 Liberty St., New-York, Jan. 7, 1895.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Tuesday, the 15th inst., till Friday, Feb. 1.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF IOWA,
80 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of 1½ Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, and will be reopened on Feb. 1.

H. H. HOLLISTER, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES GUARANTEE COMPANY,
111 Broadway, New-York.

SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable to stockholders of record out of the net earnings of the company, Jan. 9, 1895.

D. J. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held Jan. 8, 1895, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons, John H. Inman,
Frederick Mead, Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Richard T. Wilson,
Charles S. Smith, Marcus A. Bettman,
James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss and Mr. James G. Cannon were unanimously re-elected Vice Presidents.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New-York, 5th Av., corner 23d St., New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the bank, held Jan. 8, 1895, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Amos R. Eno, William C. Brewster,
Henry A. Hurlbut, William P. St. John,
Alfred B. Darling, Charles B. Fosdick,
John L. Riker, George Sherman,
Welcome G. Hitchcock, John W. Aitken,
John Jacob Astor.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. CHARLES B. FOSDICK was unanimously elected President.

JOS. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

At the annual election held on the 8th inst. the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz:

George W. Quintard, John A. Delanoy,
Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff, Max Danziger,
William H. Chase, Henry Hofheimer,
John Wilkin, George F. Johnson,
Henry B. Pye.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff was unanimously re-elected President.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF NEW-YORK.—Irving Place, Jan. 2, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22.

G. F. BOLLENBECK, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-York, Jan. 8, 1895.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held to-day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Ebenezer K. Wright,
Joseph T. Moore,
Stuyvesant Fish,
George S. Hart,
Charles Sternbach,
Charles Scribner,
Edward C. Hoyt,
Edward E. Poor,
W. Rockhill Potts,
August Belmont,
Richard Delafield,
Francis R. Appleton,
John Jacob Astor,
George S. Hickok,
George Fred'k Vietor.

And, as Inspectors of Election:
John M. Cornell, Eugene Higgins,
and Alexander T. Van Nest.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Ebenezer K. Wright was unanimously re-elected President, and Stuyvesant Fish and Edward E. Poor were unanimously re-elected Vice Presidents, and George S. Hickok and Edward J. Baldwin were reappointed Cashier and Assistant Cashier, respectively. GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier, and Secretary of the Board.

WEST SIDE BANK,
485 and 487 Eighth Avenue,
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

At the annual election, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year.

For Directors of the West Side Bank:

Christian F. Tietjen, August Finck,
John Mulford, W. Edgar Pruden,
Joseph Stern, Thomas Stokes,
Mayer Eisemann, George Karsch,
Fr. Beck, S. W. Albro,
Fred'k K. Keller, Albert S. Roe,
Samuel D. Styles, Joseph Eastman,
Charles Rohe,

For Inspectors of Election:
Isaac Hendrix
Henry Clifford,
Theodore Kilian.

At a meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. Christian F. Tietjen was re-elected President, and Mr. John Mulford Vice President, both unanimously. THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

HAMILTON BANK OF NEW-YORK CITY.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held Jan. 9, 1895, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Welcome T. Alexander, Joseph Milbank,
Cyrus Clark, David P. Porter,
Charles B. Fosdick, James Rogers,
John J. Fowler, William P. St. John,
William S. Gray, Frederick B. Schenck,
John J. Lapham, Edwin S. Schenck,
Emanuel Lauer, John J. Sperry,
Philip Lehman, Julius W. Tiemann,
Francis G. Lloyd, Lucien C. Warner,
David M. Williams.

Subsequently, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. David P. Porter was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. William S. Gray was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on the 8th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Francis A. Palmer, Joel E. Fischer,
Francis P. Furnald, John F. Talmage,
John Lawrence, David S. Walton,
Hudson Hoagland, James Talcott,
George F. Gantz, George C. Clarke,
Arthur T. J. Rice, John W. Condit,
Andrew Mills, Seth E. Thomas,
William H. Purnyer.

Jacob A. Geissenhainer, James G. Johnson, and Horace F. Hutchinson were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. Francis A. Palmer was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Hudson Hoagland Vice President.

A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
80 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, of the class of 1898, will take place at the office of the company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1895, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close Jan. 12 and reopen Jan. 16, 1895.

AUG. W. KELLEY, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, January 9th, 1895.

At the annual election held on January 8, 1895, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the bank for the ensuing year:

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,
WM. W. ASTOR,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
THOMAS HENRY,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
ALEX. H. STEVENS,
HENRY L. BARBEY,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, MR. FREDERICK D. TAPPEN was unanimously re-elected President, and MR. ALEX. H. STEVENS, Vice President.

ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 18, 1894, until the morning of Jan. 18, 1895.

CHARLES F. NAEHRING,
Secretary.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1895.

Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK,
Columbus Avenue and 72d Street,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, January 21st, 1895, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. SNYDER, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

INTEREST ALLOWED

From FEBRUARY 1 on deposits made not later than FEBRUARY 2, and remaining in Bank on JULY 1, 1895, by the

Excelsior Savings Bank,

COR. 23d ST. AND 6th AV.
Deposits and surplus Jan. 1, $1,500,000.

CROUGHAN'S STORY NOT THE SAME

His Account of the Policemen's Trouble in the Bowery Saloon.

Charles J. Shields and John J. Sullivan, the two policemen of the Mulberry Street station who went into the saloon of Caspar Iba, at 255 Bowery, Wednesday, and assaulted Henry Iba, the proprietor's brother, were arraigned before Justice McMahon, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday for examination.

According to the statement made by the witnesses, Shields is the aggressor, and it was he who drew the revolver. After three witnesses had sworn positively that Shields had a revolver in his hand, and that Policeman Croughan attempted to take it from him, Croughan went on the stand and swore just exactly the opposite.

He said that Shields did not have a revolver in his hand, but that the witness took one out of his pocket.

Justice McMahon turned to Croughan and said: "If I find that what these witnesses have testified to is true, I will commit you for perjury."

Lawyer O'Reilly who appeared for the two accused policemen, asked that the taking of the final complaint of felonious assault be deferred until Saturday next. The Justice granted his request. Then he turned to Croughan and said:

"Do you want to correct your statement made under oath just now?"

Croughan replied in the negative.

CHANGES IN DIRECTORY OF CHICAGO GAS

Rumors that the Standard Oil Interest Is to be Represented.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Reports of important changes in the Directories of the Chicago gas companies were received in this city to-day from New-York. As most of the stock of the combination is owned in the East, these rumors naturally emanated from that section, but as they were to the effect that prominent Chicago men were to take part in the management, some interest was developed here. The gentlemen mentioned are J. W. Doane and John De Koven, both well-known Chicagoans.

At the Chicago offices of the concern it was admitted that certain changes would take place. It is reported in this city that the Standard Oil Company has been a large buyer of Chicago Gas of late, and it is believed that the Standard interest will be represented in the management hereafter, and that the control will be in that connection rather than of Chicago capital.

FOR THE CITY'S HEALTH

Mayor Strong takes Prompt Action to Preserve It.

CONFERS WITH DEPARTMENT HEADS

Circulars of Advice Will Be Issued as at the Time of the Cholera Scare—Streets Must Be Kept Clean Many Cases of Grip.

In response to a summons from Mayor Strong the heads of several departments met in his office yesterday afternoon. There were present: President Martin of the Police Board and Commissioners Murray, Kerwin, and Sheehan; Commissioner of Street Cleaning Andrews and Col. Waring, Jr., who takes office next Tuesday; President Wilson of the Board of Health, Commissioner Edson, and Corporation Counsel Clark.

Superintendent Byrnes arrived at 3:30 o'clock, and the Mayor led the way into the private office. Then the door was closed and a policeman placed on guard. The main object of the conference, it was said, was to devise ways for the three departments to co-operate in the cleaning of the streets.

The Mayor, it is well known, is determined that the streets shall be kept clean. If the three departments work in harmony, this can be accomplished better. The many deaths that have been caused by the microbe-laden air have made the Mayor determined that all that can be done to clear away the filth in the streets must be done without delay. The Mayor, now that such a favorable opportunity has occurred to present his views, it is expected will mention several other matters to the Commissioners of the several departments.

The conference lasted until 5:30 o'clock. The Mayor and the heads of departments had been in session just two hours. When they came out of the Mayor's office the Mayor took Superintendent Byrnes by the arm, and led him over to his desk, where he motioned him to take a chair.

The Superintendent drew his chair up close to the Mayor, and sat facing him. Then both leaned over, and the Mayor asked the Superintendent a question. The Superintendent then for fifteen minutes talked with the Mayor, who listened attentively. Then the two shook hands, and the Superintendent withdrew. When the Commissioners were asked the nature of the conference, they referred to the Mayor.

The Mayor since he has taken office has refused to make any lengthy statements to reporters, and he followed this course when approached on the subject of the conference. He said, however, he was willing to give out briefly the results arrived at.

"The conference," he said, "was called so that measures could be taken to prevent the spread of disease. We decided to have printed 400,000 copies of a circular that was issued in Mayor Gilroy's term during the cholera scare, and spread broadcast. Copies will be sent to every house and doubtless displayed in ferry houses and stations. That was printed in the heated term, and it now being Winter, several different provisions will have to be made.

"The circular, as the public knows, tells what measures should be taken to prevent the spread of disease, and draws attention to the sanitary laws and the fact that they will be rigidly enforced. The old circular will be revised by a committee to be appointed. The Corporation Counsel and Supervisor Kenny of The City Record will be on the committee.

"The circular will, I expect, be printed on one side in English and the other in another language, or we may print, say, 100,000 in French, 40,000 in Italian, and 50,000 in German.

"The Health Department will lend aid in the matter, and the police will see that the ordinances relating to the throwing of refuse in the streets are enforced. The health of the city is going to be looked after and preserved."

It was learned that the Mayor told Commissioner Andrews and Col. Waring that they must see to it that the streets were cleaned, but the Mayor did not discuss this feature of the conference afterward.

MANY GRIP CASES REPORTED.

Dr. John T. Nagle Gives Some Advice for Avoiding the Disease.

This open Winter, with its damp, penetrating winds and fogs and slush and mud, is causing more colds and cases of grip than did either the Winter of 1894 or 1893, and it bids fair to produce almost as much sickness as did the Winter of 1892.

The physicians of this city report many cases of grip, and declare that unless unusual care is taken or the weather changes shortly, there is every reason to fear that it will become epidemic again.

When spoken to about the grip and the weather yesterday, Dr. John T. Nagle, Register of Vital Statistics, said:

"While we are yet well within the records of some previous years, there is great danger that we may soon equal if not surpass them in deaths from grip. It behooves everybody to take good care of himself. The weather conditions are exactly suited to the enemy, and microbes are flying through the air by millions looking for victims. The several city departments are doing all they can to alleviate the conditions, but they cannot prevent the grip unless the people help themselves."

When asked how best to avoid getting the grip, he replied:

"Be careful not to get wet feet. Don't expose yourself any more than you can help to the inclement weather. Be careful in clothing yourself to suit the weather conditions. In short, take all precautions that a person takes who is susceptible to taking colds easily."

He spoke strongly in opposition to the indiscriminate use of stimulants, and in stating their effects he said:

"A great many people make the 'grip' and 'grip weather' an excuse to imbibe a good deal of stimulant. They will probably be the first to come down with the disease, because, for one thing, it makes them careless. Their blood gets overheated, and they throw open their coats. They often put themselves in just the wrong position to avoid an attack of grip. The very best tonic preventive is a dose of quinine during the inclement weather if one is much out of doors."

In looking over the statistics at the Health Board, Dr. Nagle discovered that during the first week of this year there have been 7 deaths from grip, and that during the first week of 1894 there were 13; of 1893, 3; of 1892, 89; and of 1891, 19.

There were, up to 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, ten deaths from grip reported for this week, besides a large number of well-developed cases. The number has been steadily increasing since the first of the year.

In speaking of the origin of the disease, Dr. Nagle said that it originated in Africa, and passed by way of the Continent to the British Isles. In Ireland it almost decimated the population in 1510. It was there called "coccoluche," because of the manner of covering the head with a cap to avoid it.

He said that the recorded symptoms of "coccoluche" are almost indentical with those of persons suffering with the grip at this day. Persons with "coccoluche" had aching pains in the head, a great heaviness, and breathed with difficulty. Their chests and bones ached, they became hoarse, lost their strength and appetites, and had terrible coughs.

STREETS OF MUD AND SLUSH.

A Call for 2,000 Extra Men to Clean the City's Thoroughfares.

Mud, slush, and rain constituted the triumvirate that held the city within its merciless grasp yesterday. They splashed upon the just and upon the unjust. The agility with which pedestrians stepped over railroad tracks and gave holes in the pavement wide berths when carts or trucks were passing, amused some people who had not yet met with a shower of mud or slush. But those who laughed changed their minds when they themselves met with misfortune. Then their imprecations filled the air, and they could not understand why bystanders should laugh.

If New-York was ever supposed to be a clean city, surely the condition of the streets yesterday was sufficient to cause the average New-Yorker to look upon his supposition as a dream, if not a vile and horrid nightmare.

There was mud galore, mud that blended itself with the slush and rain, and seized every opportunity to cause profanity and injure clothing. The streets have seldom been in a worse condition for walking than they were yesterday, notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made by the Street-Cleaning officials during the last few days. The change in the temperature, while the snow still remained, and the accompanying rain, caused the streets to run with a sloppy, sticky mixture that brought discomfort to all.

A great effort has been made by the Street-Cleaning Department during the last few days to remove the snow and slush from the streets, but the area was too great, and an additional and greater effort will be made to-day, as Commissioner Andrews has advertised for 2,000 able-bodied citizens to call upon him at his office, in the Criminal Courts Building, with shovels and obtain employment in the so far one-sided contest. They will each receive $2 a day while employed.

The onslaught that these 2,000 men and those already in the city's employ will make upon the snow and slush should produce a more pleasing state of affairs, and enable all to pass through the streets without needing a knowledge of navigation.

His Mind Affected by Grip.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10.—Cyrus C. Armstrong, one of the most prominent men of this city, has disappeared under circumstances which point to either suicide or death from exposure.

Mr. Armstrong had been ill with the grip for several days, and the disease affected his mind. He walked out of his house, at 11 America Street, yesterday, and from that time no trace of him has been found.

Mr. Armstrong was for a number of years Secretary and then President of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, and Clerk and Warden in the Ninth Ward. He is fifty years old.

THE GRACE FIRMS CONSOLIDATED

Incorporated and Capitalized at $3,000,000—Change Merely Nominal.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace and his brothers, Michael P. and John W., have united their various firms in this country, England, and South America in the form of a corporation, under the style of W. R. Grace & Co., which has been capitalized at $3,000,000, under the laws of West Virginia.

The firms consolidated are W. R. Grace & Co. of New-York, Grace & Co. of Valparaiso, Chile; Grace Brothers & Co. of Lima, Peru; William R. Grace & Co. of London, and J. W. Grace & Co. of San Francisco.

The officers of the new corporation will be: President—William R. Grace; First Vice President—Michael P. Grace; Second Vice President—John W. Grace; Secretary and Director—Edward Eyre; Director—L. Grace; Treasurer—J. Louis Schaefer.

In speaking about the change yesterday, ex-Mayor Grace said:

This change in the nominal ownership contemplates no change in the business. The firm name, whatever value it may have in trade circles, is retained now, no matter what may happen. The business is one which could not well be sold to a successor, and in its present form of a corporation it may run on indefinitely. The stock is not offered for sale, and we do not wish for credit, so the change is merely nominal.

The Graces have for a long time conducted an immense business with South American States, and it was there, on the west coast, that the foundation of their fortunes was laid.

After Peru's war with Chile, Michael P. Grace went to London, and formed a syndicate for the purpose of getting Peru out of her financial difficulties. He was successful in interesting capital in the enterprise, and has remained there ever since. The New-York house has always been managed by W. R. Grace, although of late years John W. Grace, who came here from California when Michael P. Grace went to London, has borne much of the burden of the business.

The business of the Graces has always been practically a family affair, and its change in firm style will have no effect upon it in any way, except to give all of its branches a common name.

SUGAR SCHEDULE UNDER DISCUSSION

Appraisers May Recommend a Change in the Method of Imposing Duties.

At a session of the Appraisers' conference yesterday the sugar schedule, the operation of which has displeased importers so much that they have appealed to Washington for relief, was taken up. Discussion regarding it had not ended when the day's session closed. It will be considered again to-day.

The opinion among the Appraisers seemed to be that legislation will be needed to correct the practices of which importers complain. Sugar examiners have increased duties when sugar tested above invoice marks, but they have refused to allow anything to importers when tests were below invoices. The Appraisers may recommend that duties be laid on all sugar at 89° by the polariscope, that being the lowest grade received, and that for all tests above that grade additional duties be charged.

Importers think well of the plan, for the Government examiners have heretofore been very reluctant to recognize anything below 95° in laying duties, even if grades proved lower by the polariscope.

ICE BROKE AWAY FROM THE SHORE

Some of Those on It Swam to Land—Others Waited for Boats.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 10.—A large cake of ice on Great South Bay broke loose from the shore to-day, and, with seventy-five fishermen, oystermen, and gunners on it, started to move away.

Its movement, which was almost imperceptible, was observed by the oystermen, who were dredging through holes. They noticed that their tongs were scraping on the bottom.

They rushed toward the shoreward edge, this gave the ice an impetus, and they found that a channel of icy water was between them and the shore.

A few of them plunged into the water and managed to reach the shore. Others, who were not swimmers, waited until boats were rowed out to them.

The Dow Liquor Law of Ohio.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

There is talk in New-York of following the example of Ohio in dealing with the liquor question. New-York might do worse. The Dow law tax seems to have given satisfaction to nearly all but those who believe that absolute prohibition is the only way in which to regulate liquor selling.

WOMAN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Why She Should Be Represented in the Boards of Trustees and the Commissionerships.

Grace H. Dodge in Harper's Bazar.

Women's place as teachers in schools has never been disputed, and we see everywhere five-sixths of the teachers in primary and grammar school systems women. Why in the past has there been a question that woman's influence and place should not be officially recognized in school systems? Why in this country are there so few women on School Boards, either as Trustees or Commissioners? Why are there, at this present time, no women on the boards of New-York and Brooklyn?

Various answers could be given, but no one can now say that women should not be represented, when the above-named boards oversee and control over 5,000 women teachers and 300,000 children! Women serve everywhere on the School Boards of Great Britain, and three at least sit on the great School Board of London. Only two weeks ago Miss Davenport Hill was elected to represent the City of London itself, and had 9,000 majority, though her opposing candidate was a prominent Duke. In France the influence of women has been felt in national educational commissions, and the same is true of other countries. No one who has studied the grand work of the women in Western States, known such women as Mrs. Flower of Chicago, Miss Hallowell of Philadelphia, Miss Pingree of Boston, but would wish that in every city at least six such women could care for the public school interests of the children.

School systems mean infinite detail; women are accustomed to consider detail, and are anxious to investigate and study small matters, realizing their importance upon great. Women's perceptions and intuitions are apt to be keener than men's, and these qualities are needed where children are concerned. Women have more leisure than men during school hours, and therefore can visit thoroughly and can have time for conferences and discussions with Principals, teachers, and parents. Women, being constantly in touch with childhood, can better map out courses of study and select schoolbooks upon their merits.

The suffrage campaign of last Winter was an instructive one, and so paved the way that, no matter how women stood on this platform, they in New-York City loyally united, the past Fall, in the temporary Woman's Municipal League. Realizing the necessity for continuing the work, the Woman's Civic League has been permanently organized, and this will be worked in four great divisions, education standing first.

In the division of interests to be represented by the Good Government Clubs of our city, Club E has been assigned education and public schools. The gentlemen realized that alone they could do little, so asked the co-operation of women prominent in broad work. The Woman's Auxiliary Committee is the result. This committee will work with Good Government Club E, sharing its clubhouse on East Eighteenth Street, and study school problems. It hopes soon to secure similar committees in connection with other Good Government Clubs, and that before long the city may be so organized that in each district there will be a woman's committee to visit the schools, to co-operate with teachers and Principals, and to bring about a strong public sentiment in favor of larger appropriations for school purposes and a greater interest in advanced educational systems.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE MEETS

PRESIDED OVER FOR THE FIRST TIME BY MAYOR STRONG.

Bonds for Street Improvements—Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen Discuss a Bill.

Mayor Strong presided at the first meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday since he has been in office.

The board organized by electing President Barker of the Department of Taxes as Secretary. The other members of the board present were President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, Controller Fitch, and Corporation Counsel Clark. Although it was the first meeting President Jeroloman had attended, he debated every item brought up.

It was decided to relet the contract for dumping at Riker's Island, now held by Isaac A. Hopper, which became inoperative owing to the sinking of the cribwork. It was also decided to make a transfer of $3,409.66 from the salaries of court attendants to pay the salaries of Judges from other counties who have sat in this county.

A resolution was passed authorizing the issue of $778,772.36 of city improvement stock bonds to pay the assessment on the city for the opening and widening of College Place. The property owners whose buildings front on the street to be benefited will have to pay the same amount. Controller Fitch explained to the Mayor that there were no legal entanglements in the way, as all the property owners who had appealed had withdrawn their appeals. The Sinking Fund Commission was requested by resolution to exempt the bonds from taxation.

A request was received from Commissioner of Public Works Daly that $500,000 be appropriated to purify the Croton Water Shed. After a little discussion, the request was referred to the Controller to report on. He will investigate and ascertain if the water shed is in need of extensive cleansing that would require the amount asked for.

The issue of $250,000 of assessment bonds for the payment of contractors who have work under way in the annexed district was authorized. Property owners will be assessed for the work, which will benefit the streets, and the money will thus

IN THE EXECUTOR'S FAVOR

Capt. J. Lee Humfreville's Side in the Havemeyer Suit Heard.

DECLARED A MAN OF GOOD HABITS

It Had Been Sought to Remove Him as Executor of an Estate—Business Men Attest to His Business Abilities.

Capt. J. Lee Humfreville had an inning yesterday in the Surrogate's Court.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, representing the heirs of Mrs. Mary J. Havemeyer, made a motion on Dec. 7 of last year before the Surrogate's Court to have Capt. Humfreville removed as one of the executors and trustees of Mrs. Havemeyer's estate. Incidentally Gen. Ewing pitched into Capt. Humfreville in the most lively manner.

He charged, in his argument, that the Captain was of imperious will, irascible temper, and wholly unfit to manage the estate. Besides this Gen. Ewing made a variety of other charges against Humfreville's private character.

William M. Ivins appeared yesterday on behalf of Capt. Humfreville in opposition to the motion to remove the Captain. Mr. Ivins never leaves any ragged ends, and when he had finished yesterday the spectators wondered that any one should have had the temerity to attack the Captain, who is an ex-officer of the United States Army, a broker, a well-known man about town, and a member of the New-York and other clubs.

Mrs. Mary J. Havemeyer died on Oct. 4, 1889, and Humfreville, who had been an intimate friend of her husband, was made one of the executors. Mrs. Havemeyer left six children—Mrs. Jennie Blanche Havemeyer Campbell, Edythe, who is under age; William F. Havemeyer, W. M. Havemeyer, Henry Havemeyer, and Mrs. T. Brownell Burnham.

Almost from the commencement of the trusteeship, Mr. Ivins said, several lawyers used every endeavor to retard the settlement of the estate and, to annoy Humfreville, Mrs. Burnham, since deceased, was made coexecutrix. Mrs. Burnham, declared Mr. Ivins, prompted by her husband, T. Brownell Burnham, with whom Capt. Humfreville had had some difficulty during the lifetime of Mrs. Havemeyer, tried to tie up the estate, so that nothing could be done with it. An opportunity was afforded to sell a leasehold property to advantage, and Mrs. Burnham refused to sign the deed.

When an application was made in 1891 by Humfreville, Mr. Ivins went on, to remove Mrs. Burnham as executrix, Edward Kent, a member of the firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, who was Mrs. Burnham's lawyer and who since her death has been appointed coexecutor, employed people, it is alleged, to go about town in an underhand way and secure affidavits from saloon keepers to prove that Humfreville was an irresponsible person. Several ex-parte statements of this kind were secured from men who were not friendly with the trustee. Humfreville alleges that Kent was trying to blacken his character, and he never would have consented to Kent's appointment as coexecutor had he known of his dealings.

Mr. Ivins characterized the statements charging lack of courtesy on the part of Capt. Humfreville to the members of the family as absolutely untrue and in line with other statements contained in the petition. A number of affidavits were presented by business men to show that Capt. Humfreville was a man of good habits and a good financier. As to the charge that the books of the estate were kept in a shiftless manner, the reply made was that the best accountants were employed and a statement made every three months to those entitled to receive them. It was also asserted that, instead of the heirs being unfriendly with Capt. Humfreville, they visited his office frequently while in this city.

To show that Capt. Humfreville has been a good financier, Mr. Ivins declared that when he took hold of the estate it was in a most deplorable condition, burdened with debts, and much complicated. It was in such a state that some of the members of the family had to pawn their jewelry to get sufficient funds to meet certain expenses, the lawyer said. By careful management Capt. Humfreville, who put his hand in his pocket several times to meet certain claims and to help out the estate, put it on a sound financial basis, until finally it began to be profitable, and at last paid an annual income of about $20,000 to the heirs. Thus, Mr. Ivins said, it was shown that instead of the estate's deteriorating in value, it has materially increased to the great benefit of the heirs.

In reply to this the charges made several weeks ago were reiterated. Surrogate Arnold gave permission to counsel to submit briefs, and reserved his decision.

TWO WOMEN FAINT IN COURT.

Recorder Goff's Experience—Freda Muller's Story of Hypnotic Influence.

Recorder Goff, who ordinarily has pretty good control of his nerves, was rather startled for a few minutes yesterday, when within a very short time two women, who were brought before him as prisoners for sentence, suddenly collapsed and fell in a faint on the floor.

The first was Mrs. Lilly Donesche, who pleaded guilty to the crime of forgery. She passed a worthless check in order to procure a gold pin.

The Recorder turned sternly toward her, saying slowly:

"The offense with which you are charged could be punished by a term of ten years in State prison, but—"

Before he could get any further, the prisoner threw up her hands and fell backward with a moan. Two court attendants rushed forward and carried the woman to a chair.

She recovered after a few minutes, and was again ordered to stand before the bar. She was very pale. The Recorder's voice was somewhat softer in tone as he said that he would make the sentence three years in the woman's department of the prison at Auburn. Mrs. Donesche was led away weeping.

A few minutes afterward the second fainting scene occurred. This time it was a sixteen-year-old girl whose nerves forsook her. She was Freda Muller, and, besides fainting in court, she attracted additional attention by telling a remarkable story of hypnotism. Freda was a domestic in the employ of Mrs. Rachel Richards at 248 East Broadway. On Dec. 15 she stole $52 from her mistress.

When arrested for the theft, Freda, amid bitter sobs, said that she had simply been a helpless agent in the hands of Mrs. Minnie Wolf, who had hypnotic power over her. She said she had given the $52 to Mrs. Wolf.

The girl declared she was in the habit of visiting Mrs. Wolf frequently, and that the latter mesmerized her regularly on these occasions. She became so absolutely under the control of the woman, she says, that she was at last utterly unable to resist any suggestion made by her, either good or evil. These statements were brought to the attention of the District Attorney, and he decided to hold Freda as a witness against Mrs. Wolf. The girl was brought into court yesterday morning, and when she was told that she was to be sent to the House of Detention, she fell to the floor before Recorder Goff. Like Mrs. Donesche, she was picked up by court attendants and carried to a chair.

The Recorder looked apprehensive during the rest of the day every time he caught sight of a woman's face.

JUDGE BEEKMAN'S FIRST DECISION

It Had Reference to Advancing Two Cases on the Calendar.

Justice Henry R. Beekman, who is sitting in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, rendered his first decision yesterday. It was on a motion for a preference on the calendar, in two cases brought by judgment creditors of Charles Bembold to set aside conveyances of real estate, alleged to have been made by the judgment debtor to defraud creditors.

It was urged that, while these cases were not entitled to a preference as a matter of right, yet the court might exercise its discretionary power in the matter and advance the cases. The property is subject to mortgages which are in process of foreclosure, and a sale will probably take place before these suits can be reached for trial in their regular order, and therefore the rights of the creditors, it was urged, would be defeated.

Judge Beekman denied the motion, saying that the creditors could protect themselves in the foreclosure suits. He says:

"The case is not one of such hardship as to justify the court in advancing these cases above those of other litigants entitled by a seniority of their issues to have a prior hearing. All litigants who are unable to secure a speedy trial suffer from the delay to a greater or less degree. It is the inevitable result of the volume of litigation which crowds the calendars of the courts."

He says that only where a failure to advance would involve a great hardship, or would amount to a substantial denial of justice, would the court be justified in giving the case a preference. These cases do not come within this category.

CHURCH DISPUTE IN COURT.

A Legal Contest Among Prominent Italians Settled by Justice Russell.

A long legal fight among prominent members of the Italian colony in this city was settled yesterday by Justice Russell of the Supreme Court.

A number of Italian citizens in the latter part of 1888 and the early part of 1889 decided to take steps to establish an Italian Catholic Church in this city, somewhere in the Italian quarter. Antonio Cuneo, the banker, was prominent in this movement, as was Father Felix Morrelli. A number of collectors were appointed to collect subscriptions, the matter being placed in the charge of Mr. Cuneo. He, in April, 1889, took a conveyance of the property in question from Mitchell A. C. Levy, for which the purchase price was $82,000, of which $53,500 was on mortgage.

The property was conveyed in April, 1890, to Father Morrelli, James Poggi, Peter F. Pia, Joseph Lippi, and Joseph Badaracco, as trustees, and a declaration of trust executed, containing a provision that when the money advanced for the property should have been fully paid the property should be held in trust to be conveyed to a person or corporation, in accordance with the wishes of a majority in interest of the persons named in the declaration of trust. Since then a Catholic Church has been maintained on part of the property, and from the remainder the rents have been collected and accounted for by the trustees.

They have paid $5,000 of the sum orginally subscribed, and $19,000 still remains due. All but two persons to whom this money is due, representing $15,000 of the $19,000, united in a request to the trustees to convey the property to the Church of St. Joachim. Four of the five trustees were willing to carry out this wish, but Trustee Badaracco objected, because a number of other persons who had contributed funds for the church expressed a desire to have the property turned over to the corporation known as "The Associated Italian Colony for Improvement and Instruction in Religious Knowledge," which was formed for the purpose.

It was his desire to accede to this request, and he strongly opposed the turning over of the property to the Church of St. Joachim. The contending factions, being unable to settle the dispute among themselves, took proceedings in the Supreme Court, and Justice Russell now decides that upon the payment or the $19,000 to the persons entitled to it, the trustees shall execute a deed conveying the property to the Church of St. Joachim.

RIMOLDI HAS MORE TROUBLE.

The Restaurant Man and His Landlord Are Still at Odds.

The troubles of Signor Rimoldi, the caterer of the Hotel Jefferson, it seems, are by no means ended, though he recently won a victory in the courts over Mr. Chatfield, the proprietor of the hotel.

Mr. Chatfield charged that Rimoldi garnished the food served to the hotel guests with roaches and other foreign and unappetizing substances, and he sought to get rid of him. The caterer got an injunction from Judge Truax restraining Mr. Chatfield from interfering with the restaurant management.

Rimoldi fled to the courts again yesterday for protection. Through his counsel he asked Justice Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order to have Chatfield punished for contempt in not obeying the injunction order of Judge Truax. It was charged that Mr. Chatfield had begun summary proceedings against Rimoldi to put him out of the restaurant.

Judge Barrett refused the application, and the lawyer then asked for a construction of the order on Judge Truax's decision, in which it appeared that Chatfield was not barred from further proceedings in court, but this was afterward stricken out. He said the defendant could worry Rimoldi every day by summary proceedings in the district courts.

Judge Barrett reserved decision.

HEARD OF A PREVIOUS DIVORCE

Light May Be Thrown on Dakota Methods in the Donald Case.

Some light may be thrown on the method of obtaining divorces in South Dakota when the case of Donald against Donald is fully investigated.

The matter came up yesterday when Mrs. Clara C. Donald applied to Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, for an absolute divorce from her husband, James A. Donald.

The plaintiff is a fine-looking woman of middle age. She testified that she was married to the defendant on June 15, 1886. Judge Dugro asked Mrs. Donald the usual statutory questions, and all went well until he came to the question:

"Has any decree of divorce ever been entered against you in any State?"

Mrs. Donald hesitated a few moments and then said that she wasn't certain, but she had heard that her husband had got a divorce from her.

"Who told you?" asked Judge Dugro.

"My husband did. He told me that he had gone to South Dakota and secured a divorce from me. I asked him how he had done it without my knowing of it, and he said: 'Oh, that is easy in Dakota. I sent you a letter with a notice to your address, in West Eighty-first Street.'"

Judge Dugro was not satisfied that the defendant had been properly served with notice of trial, and adjourned the hearing.

May Never Try Mrs. Meyer.

Mrs. Meyer, who was indicted with her husband, Dr. Henry Meyer, for murdering Ludwig Brandt in order to get insurance money, will probably never be tried. It was stated authoritatively yesterday that an agreement had been arrived at between the District Attorney's office and Brooke, O'Sullivan & Brooke, counsel for Mrs. Meyer, to either allow the woman to go on her own recognizance or to allow her to plead guilty to a much lighter offense upon the understanding that a minimum sentence shall be imposed.

Dr. Meyer is serving a life sentence for Brandt's murder.

Contesting Her Mother's Will.

Mrs. Eliza A. Whitney thinks that the will left by her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, should be set aside.

Mrs. Lee died in January, 1893, leaving property of the value of $50,000 to her daughter, Mrs. Helen M. Britton, a widow and an invalid, who lived with her mother up to the time of her death. The other daughter, Mrs. Whitney, was cut off without a dollar. She contested the probate of the will upon the ground of undue influence and mental incapacity. Included in the property left by Mrs. Lee is the house 230 East Thirty-first Street, where she had lived with her daughter, Mrs. Britton. Mrs. Whitney also has a suit pending to set aside the deed by which the house in question was transferred to Mrs. Britton.

Evidence was given before Surrogate Arnold yesterday to show that the will was executed in accordance with legal requirements, and that no undue influence was used in its execution.

The Surrogate intimated that there was not sufficient evidence to upset the will, but said that he would reserve his decision.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday reversed the decision of Judge Shipman, in the Circuit Court, sustaining the Collector of Customs in his assessment of theatrical costumes brought into port by Wemyss Henderson of Chicago. The duties on the goods amounted to over $5,600, and were paid under protset. The Court of Appeals holds that the costumes were "tools of trade."

—In the suit of John H. Humphreys of 20 West Fourteenth Street, brought in the United States Circuit Court, under Section 4,464 of the Revised Statutes, against the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, to recover the statutory penalty for overcrowding a steamboat with passengers, a jury yesterday rendered a verdict before Judge Wallace in favor of the defendant.

—Process servers cannot find George J. Kraus, the music manager, although they have since Monday been trying to serve him with an order signed by Chief Judge Daly in the Court of Common Pleas. The order directs that Kraus submit to an examination in supplementary proceedings, upon a judgment obtained against him by August Tuthill for $138.

—The dismissal of the suit brought by ex-Police Commissioner John McClave against John Gibb, arising out of insurance policies for $6,000, which were issued on the lumber of the former, and that was damaged by fire in April, 1893, has been reversed by the General Term of the Superior Court.

—The examination of Charles Ross, who is wanted in London on the charge of embezzling $25 from a gaslight and coke company, was yesterday adjourned by United States Commissioner Shields until Jan. 15, to enable the defendant to receive papers from London.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 729—The Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, et al., appellants, vs. The Interstate Commerce Commission; and, No. 832—The Interstate Commerce Commission, appellants, vs. The Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, et al.—Argument concluded by Mr. George F. Edmunds for the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

No. 141—N. L. Ard, plaintiff in error, vs. Alexander Brandon.

No. 142—N. L. Ard, plaintiff in error, vs. C. H. Fratt.

No. 143—Mary E. Wood, plaintiff in error, vs. J. M. Beach.

No. 144—William Maddox, plaintiff in error, vs. Nelson Burnham.—Argued by William Lawrence for the plaintiffs in error, and by A. B. Browne for the defendants in error.

No. 29—The New-Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Louisiana, ex. rel. The City of New-Orleans.—Submitted by George Denegre and Walter D. Denegre for the plaintiff in error, and by E. A. O'Sullivan for the defendants in error.

No. 33—The City of New-Orleans, appellant, vs. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, et al.—Submitted by George Denegre and Walter D. Denegre for the appellees; no brief filed for the appellant.

No. 3—The Pittsburg and Southern Coal Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John W. Bates, Sheriff, &c.; and, No. 10—The Pittsburg and Southern Coal Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Louisiana for use of the Charity Hospital of New-Orleans.—Argument commenced by W. S. Benedict for the plaintiff in error.

The day call for Friday, Jan. 11, will be as follows: Nos. 3, (and 10,) 145, 146, 147, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 122, Post Office Building.

Jury Calendar.—16—Glenn vs. Eddy. 17½—Glenn vs. Roosevelt. 84—Woods vs. Johns Manufacturing Company. 105—Moore vs. Steljis. 89—Mullaney vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 98—Lumley vs. Backus Manufacturing Company. 122—Mercer Rubber Company vs. New-York Commercial Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

08—Drum vs. Teixeira and Lighter E. Sterns. 56—Snow vs. Steamboat City of Lowell. 64—Clyde Steamship Company vs. Steamer El Dorado and Tug Florence. 69—Minch vs. Tug Victoria.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien and Follett, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

8—Bain vs. Caldwell. 6—Matter of De Forest. 7—Manhattan Railway vs. Klipstein. 29—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank, (in re Chittenden.) 11—Earle vs. Robinson. 34—Southard vs. Wellwood. 10—C. and C. Electric Company vs. Wednt. 25—Morimuro vs. Hamilton. 26—Same vs. same. 32—Rowe vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Klipner vs. Hillman.

Class III.—2—Corporation for Relief of Widows, &c., vs. Breen.

Class IV.—3—Matter of Jennings Lace Works. 4—Hennessey vs. Lindsay. 5—Price vs. Ohio Falls Car Company. 6—Ackley vs. National Starch Company. 7—Bauer vs. Oakes. 8—Matter of Valentine. 9—Chedsey vs. Leavenworth.

Class V.—10—Horner vs. Wetzler. 11—Miller vs. Gilman.

Class VIII.—12—Edson vs. Parsons. 13—Koehler vs. Keyes. 14—Leach vs. Porter. 15—Conolly vs. Dillon. 16—Campbell vs. Savage. 17—Matter of Kitchen Company. 18—Wuensch vs. Pulitzer. 19—King vs. Waite. 20—Lavelle vs. College of St. Francis Xavier. 21—Model Building and Loan Association vs. Welcher. 22—Fletcher vs. American Surety Company. 23—Kelly vs. Moses. 24—Booysmith & Co. vs. Venner. 25—MacNutt vs. Parker. 26—Jaras vs. Selbach. 27—Spiess vs. Einstein. 28—Ernst vs. Ebbecke. 29—Birchall vs. Birchall. 30—Fancher vs. American Cereal Company. 31—Schroeder vs. Edler. 32—Crimmins vs. Trinidad Mastic Roofing Company. 33—Rasch vs. Schmidt. 34—Matter of Widmayer. 35—Lynds vs. Stuart.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—1453—Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons. 1664—Kahn vs. Hoes. 2411—Hallahan vs. Bayliss. 1888—Coffin vs. Leach. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon. 1382—Roosevelt vs. Behrman. 2525—People ex rel. New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Barker. 1444—Gross vs. Rosenbaum. 1348—Shaw vs. Ainley. 578—Larson vs. Germond. 1036—Wendel vs. Brown. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 1606—Albro vs. Blume. 1800—Work vs. Hawley. 1341—Coleman vs. Bayliss. 450—Flint vs. Phelps. 1861—People ex rel. Central Park Safe Deposit Company vs. Barker. 1871—Jacobs vs. Harrison. 971—Rosenthal vs. Engel. 1000—Richmond vs. Richmond. 1476—Reid vs. Starr. 1022¼—Mesnier vs. Mesnier. 1810—Day vs. Brown. 1847—Raritan Woolen Mills vs. Wolf. 2526—People ex rel. Tinker vs. Barker.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1023.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Jan. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III. ——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—4483—Anthes vs. Loeser. 5235—McWilliam vs. Gregory Silk Manufacturing Company. 5083—Roome vs. Rhinehardt. 5212—Todd vs. Bonnell. 4959—Kohler vs. Myers. 5638—Grosie vs. Shane. 5820—Wallach vs. Crosby. 5558—Schmidt vs. Johnson. 5709—Schmidt vs. Johnson. 5644—Lupton vs. Ackley. 5890—Warren vs. Morton. 22644—Tallman vs. Saterlee. 5359—Davis vs. Smith. 5284—Frey vs. Ball. 5655—Lyon vs. McKane. 4805—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Kelly. 5020—Same vs. same. 5560—Lizska vs. Hartstean. 5227—Munroe vs. Chambers. 5508—Greacen vs. Kanane. 5218—Tunnicliffe vs. Hamilton Park Company. 5584—Stern vs. Talbot. 5700—Wallabout Bank vs. Wilson. 5882—German Exchange Bank vs. Thoesen. 4941—Burroughs vs. Barrow. 5703—Walling vs. Lorrillard. 4493—White vs. Barnard. 5895—Franklin National Bank vs. Nieman. 5896—Same vs. same. 5536—Rasch vs. Ohly. 5551—Hartman vs. Quarms. 5870—Bloch vs. Vogel. 5894—Bank of Metropolis vs. Clark. 5734—Sheffield vs. Robinson.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Jan. 21.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Bookstaver, P. J.; Bischoff and Giegerich, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

16—Matter of Mason. 19—People, &c., vs. Cowan. 21—Weiss vs. Ashman. 28—Van Ingen vs. Mail and Express Publishing Company. 29—Richard vs. Hayes. 43—Myers vs. Dean. 45b—Dugan vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 14—Perkins vs. Brainard Quarry Company. 15—Same vs. same. 27—Wolf vs. Horn. 32—Perkins vs. Brainard Quarry Company. 45—Dale vs. Hepburn. 56—Tucker vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

2—Walsh vs. National Broadway Bank. 6—Morris vs. New-York Post Graduate Medical School.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

2261—Brandt vs. Pang. 2447—Katz vs. Michaelis. 974—Clute vs. Lowry. 1089—Halliburton vs. Clapp. 1127—Dunning vs. Jacobs. 959—Andrews vs. Ebling. 1307—Rieser vs. Zubrinsky. 938—Wilson vs. Press Publishing Company. 1097—Lawrence vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 696—Dee vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 2578—Sickels vs. Herold. 1245—Carton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 922—Graham vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company. 1230—Hen vs. Lasser. 1183—Foster vs. Tannenbaum. 1262—Berry vs. The Mayor, &c. 983—Lederer vs. Tribune Association. 2582—Baber vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1229—Jahoda vs. Eldridge. 1286—Parker vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

93—Hirsch vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

659—Bennett vs. Steinman. 529—Fisher vs. Gunn. 658—Mayer vs. Segall. 692—Campbell vs. Campbell. 706—Hammerstein vs. Koster, Bial & Co. 707—Prior vs. Wood. 708—Coady vs. same. 709—Von der Heide vs. Von der Heide. 710—Colombara vs. Colombara. 711—Alfring vs. Alfring. 712—Ruckbell vs. Hiller. 713—Knoor vs. Orvis. 714—Crevier vs. Rofkar. 716—Gates vs. Gates. 717—Crepet vs. Crepet. 718—Gutman vs. Gutman. 719—Schuchardt vs. Schuchardt. 720—Friedland vs. Jacobs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1245—Schultz vs. Excelsior Quilting Company. 1448—Malloy vs. New-York Real Estate Association. 1066—McKeon vs. Schulz. 1146—Curtis vs. Cullum. 780—Boedecker vs. Westchester Fire Insurance Company. 1099—Leaycraft vs. Abbett. 785—Boedecker vs. New-York Bowery Insurance Company. 969—Farley vs. The Mayor, &c. 1035—Stamford vs. Guidet. 749—Wolfe vs. Busch. 1084—Wallman vs. Blaurock.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1253.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

905—Bergmann vs. Newcombe. 696—Sulzstein vs. Sosnowsky. 789—Cannon vs. Kraus. 812—Wallenberg vs. Kraus. 887—Hagan vs. Twenty-third Street Railway Company. 1205—McNamara vs. Long. 1111—Smith vs. Mehrbach.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III. McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1192—Papodalopo vs. Reilly. 1653—Prince vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1654—Prince vs. same. 695—Haight vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of William Beck. Contested will of John Bee at 1 P. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—Mary E. Slocum, Michael Coleman, John G. Gray, Sabina Dewes, Michael J. Byrne, William A. Judson, Catharine Schnitker; at 2 P. M.—William Gee, William W. Green, Bertha Wertheimer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street. Contested will of Sarah A. Day.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

787—McCarthy vs. Metropolitan Cross-Town Railroad Company. 883—Otto vs. David Mayer Brewing Company. 501—Marche vs. Schlag. 667—Schack vs. Beller. 319—Faber vs. Bimbach. 416—Thole vs. Morecroft. 417—Howard vs. same. 418—Moore vs. Bloom. 420—Spaun vs. same. 421—Feist vs. Goldman. 426—Hendon vs. Hammerstein. 427—Hanrahan vs. Kelly. 438—Cowan vs. Weil. 648—Manchester vs. Scott. 680—Steindler vs. Sauer. 690—Horwitz vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 698—Ehret vs. Raub. 804—Rottenburg vs. Nevins. 643—Muller vs. Riehl. 798—Enders vs. Heidelbach. 858—Rolston vs. Nichols. 198—Bien vs. Ten Eyck. 852—Richmond vs. Rice. 321—Bent vs. Conaghan. 380—Kane vs. Barrett. 14—Lowry vs. Kelly. 308—United States Varnish Company vs. Kiernan. 412—Gurischke vs. Grant. 423—Caddick vs. Morrison. 588—Brigg vs. Abrahams.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

63—Marks vs. Sickles. 1138—McKesson vs. Zibris. 920—Pearson vs. Coney Island Jockey Club. 2980—Marshall vs. Elsen Vineyard Company. 1156—Green vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1157—Hiscox vs. Mathew. 1158—Angel vs. Seelig. 1159—Same vs. same. 1160—Rohde vs. Lamb. 1161—Frazier vs. Lawrence. 1163—Henblin vs. Taintor. 1164—Sellers vs. Sellers. 1165—Fulton County National Bank vs. Bennett. 1166—India Wharf Brewing Company vs. Quell. 1168—Smithfield vs. Liess. 1169—Rycroft vs. Jacobson. 1170—Davis vs. Rosenberg. 1170¼—Hiscox vs. Hiscox. 1171—Bannan vs. Kohner. 1172—Fischer vs. Cohen. 1173—Valentine vs. Adler. 1174—Brush vs. Bray. 1175—Willis vs. Smith. 1176—Abegg vs. Skerry. 1177—Lapidus vs. Schwed. 1178—Same vs. same. 1179—Leggett vs. Altschuler. 1180—Coughlin vs. Malone. 1181—Bradley vs. Friedline. 1182—Muldoon vs. Littauer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1009—Stern vs. Man. 1049—Weiller vs. Law. 181—Fairchild vs. Wagner. 1018—Seligsberg vs. Mayer. 493—Lubo vs. Klein. 1080¼—Rusling vs. Brown. 951—Williams vs. Woodward. 2714—Stern vs. Sexton. 2623—Siebold vs. Krementz. 1097—Falkenberg vs. Wallach. 974—Franklin vs. Morton. 1131—Mannberger vs. Mortimer. 1183—Moskowitz vs. Hornburger. 1184—Peters & Calhoun Company vs. Garcia. 1185—Lynch vs. Mutual Brewing Company. 1185½—Sommer vs. New-York Hygienic Ice Company vs. 1188—Harris vs. Jones. 1187—Hellinger vs. Meyer. 1188—Isaacs vs. Flohire. 1189—Harlem vs. Simpson. 1190—Pawa vs. Duane. 1191—Rosenberg vs. Ehrlich. 1192—Knecht vs. Michel. 1193—Newman vs. Webster. 1194—Little vs. Flynn. 1195—Chapin vs. L. Candee & Co. 1196—Rose vs. Glueckman. 1197—Turner vs. Bishop. 1198—Bishop vs. Frank. 1162—Hussle vs. Levy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—2827—Worthington vs. Clark. 3025—Cohen vs. Goldfarb. 2809—Van Orden vs. Morris. 3122—Adams vs. Hohn. 2090—Strauss vs. Fagot. 3158—Adams vs. Steinhardt.

Equity and Non-Jury Case.—2769—Savelson vs. Sullivan.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1198.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 11:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Bradley for The People.

1—Francesco A. Calluchio.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, Recorder, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—Mendel Darbrawski. 2—John Kennedy and Christopher Boyle. 3—Frank Farrell. 4—John Williams. 5—Robert Dupree. 6—Frederick Lang. 7—Bartolomo Stefano. 8—Michael Kelly. 9—Joseph Carlo. 10—Giusepe Montalo. 11—Martino Battertsse.

Pleadings.—1—William J. Driscoll. 2—Henry P. Carroll. 3—James Davis. 4—Albert De Freese. 5—Frank McGuire, James Kiernan, and Mary Borst. 6—Henry Wolf. 7—William McGlone and Louis De Barbier. 8—Samuel Levy. 9—Savino Bennetti. 10—Edward H. Mable. 11—Sing Wing. 12—Max Oppenheimer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Michael Petralla and Tony Sanders. 2—Charles Schultz. 3—Henry Maxwell. 4—Henry Tannenbaum. 5—Mary Baker and Charles M. Baker. 6—Michael J. Farley. 7—Peter Gilmartin. 8—William Korn. 9—Joseph Gleason. 10—Philip Green. 11—Mary Walsh. 12—Tony Barnica and Brokart Antrail. 13—Damase Cusson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Henry Kauffman. 2—Henry Herberg. 3—Herman Makel. 4—Frank Sinnot. 5—Morris Zeickner. 6—Thomas Baierd. 7—George Hittmeier. 8—Philip Thompson and Charles Gumby. 9—Morris Simon. 10—Frank Scummazi. 11—Palatzo Gerolomo, Frank Lorello, and Palatzo Carmiaro. 12—Mello Gachio. 13—Edward Fletcher.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Johnson vs. Haskin-Wood Vulcanizing Company (In re. Hard)—William M. Hoes. Bachrach vs. Klein.—M. L. Erlanger. People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank (In re. Butler, Stillman & Hubbard)—William M. Hoes. Townsend vs. Fitzsimons—John J. Macklin. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association vs. Murdough—Henry M. Alexander, Jr. McGuire vs. Romain—Thomas F. Donnelly.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, J.—Matter of Folsom—Richard M. Henry.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Samuel Rinaldo vs. Minnie Rinaldo—Newman Cowen. People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company—W. T. Gilbert. Henderson, Hull & Co. vs. George E. Read—Ronald H. Macdonald.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Henry Dreyfuss & Co. vs. Charles Seale & Co.—William H. Ricketts.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—George P. Ide vs. William Whiteside—Wilbur Larremore.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J.—Part II.—Landon, J.

Short Causes.—1555—Lent vs. McNickle. 997—Travis vs. Lewis. 995—Dykman vs. Hecla Powder Company. 835—Busse vs. Schaffer. 1700—Second National Bank vs. Stanwood. 1329—Brooklyn Bank vs. Hoffenschmidt. 1695—Travis vs. Rossa. 1416—Woolsey vs. Mawney. 1471—Abbott-Kay Brewing Company vs. Nowack. 1372—Frich vs. Van Syckel. 1209½—First National Bank vs. Crane and others. 1244—Valentine vs. New-York Real Estate Company. 1245—Same vs. same. 1246—Same vs. same. 1247—Same vs. same. 1205—Karnahrens vs. Otis. 1685—Marquis vs. Bernet.

Regular Calendar.—357—Scholl vs. Monahan. 626—Seely (N. D. 14) vs. Umar and another. 800—Conselman vs. American Legion of Honor. 1374—Isham (N. D. 14) vs. Isham. 556—Lewandowski vs. Bowe. 751—Flannery vs. Cornell S. B. Company. 753—Gray (N. D. 14) vs. Kaufman Dairy Company. 757—Foertzsch vs. Steinway Railroad. 597—Twaddell vs. Konig. 759—Trum vs. Thompson. 760—Iall vs. The Woman's Hospital. 761—Kings vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 165—Same vs. same. 762—Bell vs. City of Brooklyn. 764—Leibinger Brewing Company vs. Ernst. 769—Cropsey vs. Kings County Hygiene Company. 769—Same vs. same. 767—Ramsay vs. Odell. 771—Bertsche vs. Walsh. 772—Gray vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit Company. 567—Bruce vs. Tucker. 547—McKinney vs. Bolen. 775—National Wallpaper Company vs. Gobb. 776—Friedman vs. Crowell and another. 778—Kline vs. Funk.

Highest number reached on regular call, 780.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Part II.—Clement, J.

Short Cause Calendar.—1516—Aldrich vs. MacKey. 1905—In the matter of Bridget McElroy, a supposed lunatic. 1602—Carlone vs. Perry. 2027—D'

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Decision Against Stevenson Burke in the Famous Hocking Valley Case.

AN ACTION TO RECOVER $14,000,000

An Ohio Court Scores Burke and His Associates for Misapplying the Money—Further Litigation Probable.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 10—In the Common Pleas Court this morning, Judge Pugh rendered a decision in the suit of the Central Trust Company of New-York against Judge Stevenson Burke, the Hickok estate, the Green estate, and others, in which nearly $14,000,000 is involved.

In 1881, while Burke was President of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Road, the stockholders voted to issue $8,000,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of extending and double-tracking the road. Instead of following the intention of the issue, Burke and the other defendants sold to the railroad the coal and iron from land which they owned in the Hocking Valley for $8,000,000. The present suit is one of a series brought to recover this money. The petitioners ask for the $8,000,000 and interest, which brings the entire sum to nearly $14,000,000. To the petition, Judge Burke filed a demurrer, which raised all the vital points in the case.

Judge Burke's demurrer to the petition was overruled and Burke severely scored. The court held that the action was not barred by the statute of limitation, but the final result of the case depended upon whether the trust was a construction trust. The Judge said his decision would be made simply on the surface of the plaintiff's petition and amendment thereto. The questions were made by a demurrer to them. The decision of some of the questions was not necessarily final, even in this court. The Judge took up and construed some important provisions of the trust deed made by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Company in 1881, and reached the conclusion that the trust was an express trust, the beneficiaries' trust intent being to have the $8,000,000 applied to uses to which it was consecrated by the resolves of the Directors and stockholders and agreement of the deed.

The use of the money on bonds by Burke and associates to pay their own debts to Winslow, Lanier & Co., incurred to buy in stock of the company, was, if it had been done, as the petition charged, (an averment admitted to be true by the demurrer,) a manifest desecration of the trust, and the only form in which the injured beneficiaries could obtain adequate relief was in a court of equity. After decoying persons to invest by the honey-tongued overtures in the deed, that the value of the road would be enhanced as a security for the company's debts to the amount of $8,000,000, it would be unfair to hold that the agreement was only a recital of even a covenant, for whose breach there was a remedy in damages.

These were very difficult questions, the Judge said, on which he had entertained conflicting opinions during the discussion and consideration of the case.

MEXICAN NATIONAL LITIGATION.

A Question of Jurisdiction Appealed to the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A statement was filed with the Supreme Court to-day giving the reasons' why a motion to advance the case of the Mexican National Railroad Company vs. Joseph A. Davidson should be granted, and an assignment made for an early argument. It was submitted by Mr. F. D. McKenney of Washington for Davidson, and concurred in by Mr. Joseph H. Choate of New-York for the railroad company. The question presented is one of jurisdiction, involving a construction of certain paragraphs in Section 1 of the act of March 1, 1887, defining the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts. It is certified to the Supreme Court of the United States by the Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit, which asks the Supreme Court to decide whether or not the Circuit Court has jurisdiction to render a judgment in favor of the railroad company in a suit growing out of the provisions of what is known as the Mathes-on-Palmer agreement, under the terms of which the reorganization of the affairs of the Mexican National Railroad Company was successfully accomplished in October, 1886.

At that date the railroad company was insolvent, and, among other debts, owed a large amount for work done and for material furnished to the Mexican National Construction Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Colorado. The reorganization scheme contemplated the transfer of all the property of the railroad company to a new company, to be organized, and the assumption by such new company of the debts of the old concern. The Mexican National Railway Company was organized and incorporated under the laws of Colorado, and the sum of $217,000 was placed in its hands for the purpose of settling the floating indebtedness of the old company. After paying off all the other debts, the claim of the Construction Company was disputed and payment was refused.

In April, 1890, the two companies submitted the matter to arbitration, ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild being chosen umpire. By the terms of the submission, the hearing was to have been concluded within three months from April 25, 1890. Many adjournments were had at the instance of the railroad company, and, after fifteen months' procedure, when the arbitration was about ended, it revoked the agreement of arbitration and refused to proceed further.

The Mexican National Construction Company afterward assigned its claims to Joseph A. Davidson, a citizen of New-York, and he instituted a suit in the Supreme Court of that State to recover from the railroad company the amount of the assignor, both for the work performed and for damage sustained by reason of the revocation of the arbitration agreement.

After an attachment had been issued and levied the railroad company removed the suit into the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New-York, where judgment was rendered against it for $151,243. From this the company carried the case to the Court of Appeals on the ground that the Circuit Court was without jurisdiction. And now the Supreme Court is asked to determine whether it had or had not.

NEW-ENGLAND TROUBLES.

A Conference in This City Yesterday May Lead to an Amicable Settlement.

For some time past there has been friction in New-England railroad matters in consequence of differences regarding differentials. These differences resulted in the withdrawal from the Boston Freight Committee last year of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford and the New-York and New-England Roads.

A conference was held at the Trunk Line Association offices in this city yesterday for the purpose of settling, if possible, the New-England troubles. The Traffic Managers of nearly all the trunk lines and of the New-England lines were present. The general sentiment of the meeting had a strong tendency toward harmony, and the outlines of an amicable arrangement were agreed upon. The task of working out the details was referred to the Boston Freight Committee, which will probably meet in Boston within a few days.

Six New-England lines originally composed the Boston Freight Committee, viz.: New-York, New-Haven and Hartford, New-York and New-England, Boston and Albany, Boston and Maine, Central Vermont, and the Fitchburg. The agreement reached yesterday is calculated to reunite this committee.

Street Railways in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10.—The Legislature of 1893 referred the street railway problem to the Railroad Commission, with instructions to investigate, consider, and report to the Legislature this year. Accordingly, the commission submits to-day a special report upon the subject, in which it says that New-Hampshire has now five street railways, of which three—the Manchester, Nashua, and Laconia—are operated by horse-power, and the other two—the Concord and Dover—by electricity. Arrangements are being made to convert the Manchester and Nashua roads into electrics. These roads, they say, have passed from the ownership of the many people who furnished their original capital into the control of financiers.

The report concludes as follows: "We should recommend the passage of a general law broad enough to make it unnecessary and unwise for the Legislature to grant a special charter in any case."

Georgia Central Reorganization.

R. Somers Hayes, Chairman of the Atchison Reorganization Committee and coreceiver with H. M. Comer of the Georgia Central Railroad, was in Savannah yesterday. He is about to make an inspection trip over the Georgia Central system. A dispatch from Savannah quotes Capt. Hayes as saying that the only obstacles in the way of reorganizing the road are the suits brought by the Richmond and West Point Terminal and Warehouse Company against some of the parties who sold that company the majority stock of the Central Railroad. These parties now hold a portion of the Central's floating debt. They want the suits against them withdrawn and refuse to take bonds in the new company for their holdings unless this is done. Capt. Hayes thought it was very probable that these matters would be settled up within a few days.

New Locomotives and Cars.

Locomotive building is shown by figures compiled by The Railroad Gazette to have fallen off greatly in 1894. The decrease in the number built is fully two-thirds, as compared with the previous year. Reports from thirteen companies make the total 695 locomotives for 1894, against 2,011 locomotives built in 1893. Three companies building nearly 90 locomotives in 1893 did not turn out a single locomotive in 1894.

The experience of the car builders is worse that that of the locomotive builders. In 1894 only twenty-seven companies built freight cars, the output being 17,029 cars. In 1893, 51,216 freight cars were built by forty-three companies. There were fifteen important car-building companies which did not turn out a single car in 1894, ten of these having built about 3,000 freight cars and over 300 passenger cars in 1893.

Wants C. P. Huntington Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The announcement is made by Mayor Sutro that he will call a mass meeting to condemn Acting United States District Attorney Knight for refusing to issue a warrant for the arrest of C. P. Huntington, who is accused of violating the Inter-State commerce law in issuing a pass to Frank M. Stone.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A meeting of the State Forest Commission has been called for to-morrow morning in Albany, when an answer will probably be put in to the order to show cause granted by Judge Pardon C. Williams of Watertown recently in the controversy over the entrance of the Adirondack Railroad upon State lands. The commission is to show cause why its action granting permission to the road should not be rescinded. The road in the meantime is enjoined from entering upon the lands.

—A request from the Evans R. Dick committee, representing the dissatisfied stockholders of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, that they be given representation on the regular ticket for Directors of the company which will be voted for at the approaching annual meeting has been denied by the management of the company.

—The hearing for a separate receiver for the Oregon Short Line, set for Jan. 15, in the United States Circuit Court, in Portland, Oregon, has been postponed until the 23d inst.

—Plans are being perfected by the management of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad for a new route between Louisville and St. Louis.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending Jan. 7 were $292,000. For the same period last year $371,000. This is a decrease of $79,000.

—The first time a train of cars ever ran under telegraphic orders was in 1853, on the Erie Railway, between Turner's Station and Jersey City.

—W. T. Midlam has been appointed agent of the Empire Freight Line in St. Louis, in place of F. B. Emery, transferred to Buffalo.

—Henry King is the new Superintendent of Terminals of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis at New-Albany, Ind.

—R. T. McCabe of New-York has been elected President of the Central Pennsylvania and Western Railroad.

—A meeting of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association has been called in this city for the 15th inst.

—The operation of the broad-gauge line of the Lookout Mountain Railroad will begin very soon.

—G. G. Clifford has been elected President of the Gulf Shore Railway in Texas.

ELECTION OFFICERS' PAY WITHHELD

Some of Them Will Have to Sue the City—New Form of Certificate.

About 9,000 Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks, who were employed in the 1,141 election districts at the November election, have as yet not been paid for their services.

The pay is withheld on account of the complaints of the City Club, which charges many of the election officers with not having complied with every requirement of law in the performance of their duties.

The Police Commissioners, who received the complaints, and the Chief of the Bureau of Election consulted the Corporation Counsel, who submitted to the board a new form of certificate for pay of election officers, which the Chief of the Election Bureau and the Commissioners must certify to.

Corporation Counsel Clark decided that the old form of certification, which required the Commissioners and the Chief of the Election Bureau to certify that the election officers had complied with every requirement of law, was no longer necessary.

There are about 1,600 Inspectors and poll clerks to whom the Chief of the Bureau and the Police Commissioners will not issue certificates. These will have to sue the city for their money. The election officers who have complied with all their duties will receive their pay within a week.

Massachusetts Doctors' Signs.

From The Boston Transcript.

Some doctors are making changes in their signs. The prefix and affix in some cases have suddenly faded away. On some sings the word "physician" has been retained; on others it has been substituted. The word "surgeon" seems to be as popular as ever. The change is made to comply with the new law, Section 10 of which reads as follows:

"Whoever, not being registered as aforesaid, shall advertise or hold himself out to the public as a physician or surgeon in this Commonwealth, by appending to his name the letters 'M. D.,' or using the title of doctor, meaning thereby a doctor of medicine, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500 for each offense, or by imprisonment in jail for three months, or both."

Interpreting the law literally, there is nothing to prevent an unregistered man from advertising himself as physician or surgeon, provided he does not use the title "doctor" or the initials "M. D." Many people say that they must continue to have the old family doctor, even if he is unregistered. There is nothing to prevent such services. Almost any one may "doctor," but he must not hold himself out to the public as a doctor.

A CONGREGATION TO MOVE

The Shearith Israel Synagogue Building Sold.

TO BE LOCATED ON THE WEST SIDE

A New Edifice at Central Park West and Seventieth Street—Sale of a Broadway Corner—Good Sales at Auction.

Following the example of Shaarai Tephilla and other Jewish congregations, that of the Shearith Israel, in West Nineteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, is about to move up town. Yesterday, the sale was announced of the synagogue property on the north side of Nineteenth Street, 75 by 92, at about $200,000. At the same time, also, the synagogue purchased, as a site for a new church edifice, the five lots at the southerly corner of Central Park West and Seventieth Street, 100.5 by 125. These lots, bought of Mr. Charles F. Hoffman, through Hoffman Brothers, cost $140,000. As soon as the new synagogue is completed the congregation will move.

The determination to move up town was decided on about two years ago. The reason for it is the one that has prompted other churches to do the same—namely, to get nearer to the residences of the members of the congregation. Various suggestions for sites were considered, and, for a long time, the idea prevailed that it would not be advisable to go above Fifty-ninth Street, where the Central Park splits the city in two. It may have been the influence, which was exerted by the removal of the Shaarai Tephilla congregation to West Eighty-second Street, that finally induced the members of the Shearith Israel to cast their lot also in the district west of the Park, or it may have been the lack of a desirable site elsewhere, or both. At any rate, they have concluded to build on Central Park West, facing the Temple Beth-El, on the opposite site of the same pleasure ground.

The Shearith Israel, besides being the oldest Jewish congregation in the city, boasts among its members the descedants of the earliest settlers belonging to that faith in America. It was founded in the early part of the seventeenth century by the refugees from Spain and Portugal, cunning artificers and men of note in trade, finance, and commerce. Their descendants, in turn, included many men who bore arms in the struggle for American independence, as the inscriptions on tombs in this city and Newport well attest.

At first the congregation worshipped in a building on Mill, now Stone, Street, near the Battery. When the building was burned down, and with it the old mill from which the street took its name, the congregation went to William Street, taking with them the millstones which they had rescued from the ruins of the old mill. These stones have been carefully preserved and will be put into the new structure. From William Street the congregation moved to Crosby Street, and finally, to Nineteenth Street. Branches of the congregation were established in other cities, the membership being in great measure restricted to the descendants of the original refugees. The old cemeteries of the congregation, one in New-Bowery, another in West Eleventh Street, and the third just back of O'Neill's dry goods establishment, on West Twenty-first Street, have been carefully preserved against neglect.

The congregation owned at one time the entire block front on the west side of Sixth Avenue between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, and also the Fifth Avenue front, at Nineteenth Street, adjoining the present synagogue, but disposed of the parcels of real estate from time to time.

The Rev. H. Pereira Mendes, an able and sincerely pious man, is at present the rabbi of the Shearith Israel. The members include such well-known citizens as the Hendricks, the Nathan, the Seixas, the Wolff, the Touro, the Lopez, and the Levy families, ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers, and Emanuel B. Hart. Mr. L. Napoleon Levy is the President of the synagogue, and his brothers, Jefferson M. and Mitchell A. Cass Levy, are also esteemed members. The congregation has been noted not only for its wealth and exclusiveness, but for its bountiful and widespread benevolence.

Mr. Henry M. Whitehead has sold to D. H. McAlpin, who owns the adjoining property, the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 105, with old buildings, at $61,000. The brokers were J. Romaine Brown & Co.

The up-town branch of the same firm has sold, for Seth M. Milliken, as guardian, to a Mr. O'Connor, the three-story brick and brownstone dwelling 202 West End Avenue, 20 by 70.

Messrs. De Selding Brothers have sold, for Arthur D. Briesen, at about $80,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 4 East Forty-eighth Street.

The principal feature of the auction room yesterday was the offering, at 111 Broadway, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., of the property of the late ex-Judge McCunn, in partition proceedings. This property, as was shown in The New-York Times recently, was tied up in litigation for more than twenty years. The most valuable portion consisted of 164 feet front on the south side of West Twenty-fourth Street between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, extending back 98.9 feet deep toward Twenty-third Street. It was sold in two parcels. The first comprised 75 feet front, numbered from 36 to 44, and having five fifteen-foot-wide five-story, English basement brownstone dwellings. Bidding for this began at $100,000, and was pushed, sometimes vigorously, and sometimes not, until $126,000 was reached, at which price it was struck down to Robert Gordon. He said he had bought it as a speculation. The second parcel, 46 to 54 West Twenty-fourth Street, 89 feet front, with high-stoop and English basement dwellings, and the Hotel Arlington, went at $134,000, to Ottinger Brothers. Two four-story, English basement brick dwellings, 409 and 411 West Twenty-second Street, each 16.8 by 98.9, went at $11,700 and $11,800 respectively, to Sire Brothers and David Bonner. The four-story, English basement brownstone dwelling 230 West Twenty-first Street, 16 by 92, sold for $10,950, to Christopher Fine, the lawyer, who now lives in the house.

Before the sale began, a lawyer read a protest on behalf of a man who had brought suit against the estate for $15,000, but the referee authorized the announcement that a good title would be given.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, at $33,200, to Mary H. Lester, plaintiff, the four-story brownstone dwelling 33 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 405 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $14,000, to H. Hunneke, a plot on Cole's, or Boston, Road, West Farms, adjoining John J. Walker's land, 116 by 433 by 97.6 by 487.

Mr. Ezra F. Raymond sold, under foreclosure, at $35,000, to Florence J. McCarthy, plaintiff, the three-story frame dwelling, with two-story frame in rear, at 125 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 337.9 1-3 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25.6 by 100.8.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Clarence W. Francis, referee, 151 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.8; two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,750.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, William G. Davies, referee, southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, 50.2 by 100; also similar plot adjoining on Eleventh Avenue, with frame shanties and vacant. Due on judgment, on corner, $12,655; on other, $8,655.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Grand Street, north side, 50.1 feet east of South Fifth Avenue, three seven-story brick buildings, stores, &c., by John J. Clark of 108 West Seventy-third Street; cost, $75,000.

Nye Avenue, west side, 275 feet south of Charlotte Place, two-story frame dwelling, by Max B. Goldrick of 606 East Eighty-third Street; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet east of Convent Avenue, eight five-story brick flats, by Francis J. Schnugg of 1 East Ninety-fourth Street; cost, $176,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Tiffany Street, three-story frame dwelling and store, by Mary Laydon; cost, $5,000.

College Place, northwest corner of Park Place, alterations to five-story brick office building, by Columbia College; cost, $5,000.

No. 226 Fifth Avenue, alterations to four-story office and store building, by Lee & Hurlburt; cost, $2,000.

No. 144 West Sixty-fourth Street, alterations to four-story brick dwelling, by Mary E. Cox; cost, $1,400.

No. 198 Madison Avenue, alterations to four-story brick dwelling, by William W. Astor; cost, $1,000.

No. 26 Platt and 219 Pearl Streets, alterations to two four-story brick office and storage buildings, by James L. Truslow; cost, $5,000.

No. 253 East Broadway, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling, by Simon Llebowitz; cost, $75.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to Charles A. Johnson, plaintiff, at $7,500, a two-story and attic frame dwelling, with plot 50 by 150, on the south side of Avenue A, 55 feet east of Ocean Avenue. To Hugo Cohn, at $7,825, he sold the property at 29 and 31 Garden Street, 40 by 94 by 40.6 by 100, with two three-story frame houses and a one-story frame building in rear. To Thomas M. Delaney, at $450, he sold a lot 25 by 100.2 on the south side of Twenty-first Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue. To Manuel Oppenheim, at $1,730, he sold two lots on the east side of Rockaway Avenue, one 25 by 100, 200 feet south of Duryea Avenue, and the other 75 by 100, 100 feet south of the same avenue.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Fulton Street, south side, 80 feet east of New-York Avenue, three four-story brick flats and stores, for eight families each, 26.8 by 65, $12,000 each; E. Rowley, owner.

Nostrand Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Hopkins Street, one-story brick boiler room, 25 by 26, $2,500; Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Company, owner.

Hopkins Street, north side, 100 feet east of Nostrand Avenue, one-story brick storage building, 25 by 98, $3,000; J. M. Ranken, owner.

McDonough Street, south side, 280 feet west of Saratoga Avenue, four two-story and basement frame dwellings for two families, each 20 by 50 feet, $3,800; H. Grasman, owner.

Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 360 feet east of Fort Hamilton Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22.5 by 31.5, one-story extension, 13.6 by 6, $2,500; Mortimer S. Horton, owner.

New-Utrecht Avenue, west side, 66.9 feet north of Sixty-third Street, three-story brick dwelling, 30 by 43.6 and 28.6, $6,000; E. Wagner, owner.

Patchen Avenue, northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue, four four-story brick flats; two for stores and seven families, two for eight families; one 22 by 80, three 26 by 65; $30,000 in all; Oscar Wirdhoff, owner.

Blake Avenue, southeast corner of Linwood Street, two-story frame store and dwelling, 22.6 by 40, $2,200; Henry Willes, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 10.

CANAL ST, 83; Louisa Schmidt and others to Samuel J. Silberman..... $1

MONTGOMERY ST, n w corner of South St, 140x184.10x143, to s s of Water St, 185.10x184.10; the National Starch Manufacturing Company to the Treadwell & Harris Baking Company Limited..... 155,000

HOUSTON ST, s e corner of South 5th Av, 50x65, ½ part, and other property ¼ part; James C. Wise to Edith W. Provost..... 10

WILLETT ST, 39; Abraham Salomon, referee, to Arthur Bittner..... 13,520

1ST AV, w s, 24.5 ft n of 4th St, 23.8x99.3; William M. Conklin and wife to Conrad Schmidt and wife. 1

1ST AV, same property; Conrad Schmidt and wife to William M. Conklin and wife..... 1

LUDLOW ST, e s, 50 ft s of Broome St, 19.1x75; Sarah Dreeben to Lillie Levine..... 19,000

20TH ST, n s, 95.9 ft e of 8th Av, 10x83.10; Catharine C. Bernhard and another to John G. Norris..... 1

17TH ST, s s, 233 ft e of Avenue A, 76.4x92; Joseph A. Welch, referee, to Thomas P. Galligan and another..... 41,100

17TH ST, s s, 238 ft e of Avenue A, 4.11x92; Gordon McKay, assignee for creditors of Abner Mellen, to Joseph A. Welch, assignee..... 1

19TH ST, s s, 510 e of 6th Av, 25x92; John H. Livingston to Helen C. Juilliard..... 47,000

2D AV, n e corner of 37th St, 24.8x64.3; Arthur J. McGurran and wife to Sarah A. Lott..... 13,250

163D ST, s w s, 174 ft n w of 3d Av, 50x100; Henry M. Murphy and wife to Rose Wahlig..... 6,500

LOT 460, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Meta Frerichs..... 1,000

LOT 224, same map; same to Henry F. Horan..... 1,100

LOT 564, same map; same to Mary Sullivan..... 1,400

LOT 468, same map; same to Owen F. Hanretty..... 1,000

173D ST, n w corner of Washington Av, 50x100; Thomas D. Rambaut, referee, to Jane E. Oothout..... 5,000

PLOTS 240 to 245, map of Oloff Park, Yonkers, 24th Ward; William J. Easton and wife to Mary K. Woodworth..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; James G. Woodworth to William J. Easton..... 1,246

64TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5; Carl O. Peters to Ida K. Bronner..... 1

135TH ST, s w corner of 5th Av, 110 x24.11; Patrick F. McKeon and wife to William Hayes..... 10,162

144TH ST, 76 West; Louis Wirth and wife to Patrick F. McKeon..... 15,662

106TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of Madison Av, 24.6x100.11; James G. Wallace and wife to Hyman Israel and another..... 1

149TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Patrick F. McKeon and wife to Louis Wirth..... 7,000

SAME PROPERTY; William Hayes and wife to Patrick F. McKeon.... 7,000

102D ST, n s, 75.6 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Isaac Meier and wife to Wilhelmina Oesting..... 1

19TH ST, 50 West; Mary E. Bastine and husband to William R. Rose... 1,000

PARK AV, s e s, 73.9 ft n e of 36th St, 25x100; Eliza A. Wall to William A. Street..... 10

34TH ST, 222 to 228 East; Ida M. Newcombe, executrix of Richard S. Newcombe, to Edward L. Lithauer. 104,000

18TH ST, n s, 485 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; executors of Nina Herzog, deceased, to William Wetterer..... 52,500

19TH ST, 16 West; William K. Everdell and wife to Henry Morgenthau. 43,000

63D ST, 231 West; William M. Smith and wife to Joseph H. Clark..... 25,000

80TH ST, s s, 320 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Patrick Farley to Cecelia Hess..... 40,000

Broadway, 1,580; William Knight and wife to Moritz B. Phillipp..... 75,000

92D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 34.2x100.8; William R. V. Smith and wife to Woman's Hospital..... 50,000

44TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 9th Av, 20.4x100.5; David Anderson and wife to Elizabeth Brener..... 16,000

45TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.4; Catharine and Max Pahlke to George Welker, one-half part... 6,625

88TH ST, 341 West; James Livingston and wife to Eliza M. Pelgram..... 1

88TH ST, 337 West; same to same... 1

75TH ST, 5 West; John C. Umberfield to Francis P. Burke..... 1

81ST ST, 413 East; John Frans and wife to Tony Kopta..... 28,000

75TH ST, 233 East; Hugo Beer and wife to Louisa Frohlich..... 23,500

TREMONT AV, w s, Lot 61 and south half of Lot 62, map of Kingland estate; Edward D. McGreal and wife to Alphonse J. Simendinger and wife..... 2,285

3D AV, e s, 26.5 ft n of 67th St, 25x100; Rosa N. Geis to Clement March 1

Recorded Leases.

CAREY, Arthur A., to Henry Nitschka; 411 Broadway; part of first floor and basement, 1 year..... $4,200

HAYE, Cornelia G., to Frank Bechdol; 20 Greenwich St; 10-15 years... 1,800

WHITE, Isaac, to Julius Rayner; store and basement 175 to 179 2d Av, 15 7-12 years..... 1,500, 2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOLD, George F., to Thomas Day, executor; s s of 147th St, 276 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years.. $16,000

ACKLEY, John T., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 28th St, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 8,500

BRONNER, Ida K., and another to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company and another; s s of 64th St, 100 ft w of Park Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 19,000

BASSFORD, Mary C., to the Teachers' Building and Loan Association of New-York City; e s of Bathgate Av, 100 ft n of 182d St, installments. 2,160

BAYER, Leonard, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Avenue D, 43.8 ft n of 6th St, 5 years..... 6,000

BURKE, Francis P., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 75th St, 144.9 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 30,000

EGGERS, George W., and wife to Bertha Goodman; n w corner of Columbus Av and 93d St, 1 year... 20,000

SAME to Thomas B. Hidden and another; same property, 3 years... 115,000

FRIEDEL, John, and wife to Gottlieb Wilhelm; n s of 168th St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 14,000

SAME to Jacob G. Fischer; same property, 1 year..... 3,000

GALLIGAN, Thomas P., and another to Donald Makay; s s of 17th St, 233 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years... 25,000

HANRETTY, Owen F., to the Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 468, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 2 years..... 500

HORAN, Henry F., to same; Lot 224, same map, 2 years..... 800

HOUSMANN, Ida, to William Hausmann; 2,154 5th Av, 4 years..... 15,000

JUDSON, Charles G., and wife to A. C. Hassey; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 25.6 ft n of 152d St, demand..... 2,000

SAME to F. M. Jencks; s s of 94th St, 70 ft e of West End Av, demand..... 1,000

KOPTA, Tony, to John Franz and another; n s of 81st St, 231.6 ft e of 1st Av, installments..... 4,000

LOTT, Sarah A, and another to Edward Smith; n e corner 2d Av and 37th St, 4 years..... 8,000

PHILIPP, Moritz B., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of 7th Av and 48th St, 3 years..... 200,000

NORRIS, John G., to Henry Roemer; n s of 20th St, 95.9 ft e of 8th Av, 4 years..... 9,000

PIUS, Sophie, to Marcus Well; w s of 10th Av, 25.5 ft n of 48th St, installments..... 600

SULLIVAN, Mary, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 564, map Section A of Vyse estate, 3 years..... 700

SIMENDINGER, Alphonso J., and wife to Edward D. McGreal; w s of Tremont Av, Lot 61, map of Kingsland estate, 3 years..... 1,285

STEVENS, Frances, to Charles S. Kendall, trustee; n w corner of Madison Av and 110th St, 9 months. 27,000

SOMERVILLE, William, and wife to L. H. Montrose; s s of 129d St, 153 ft e of 3d Av, 4 years..... 6,000

SERGANSKY, Charles, and wife to Elizabeth Rosenbaum and others, trustees; 83 Monroe St, 3 years... 9,000

SILBERMAN, Samuel J., and wife to John S. McLean, as trustee; 83 Canal St, 4 years..... 15,500

STUMM, Edward, and wife to Amelia Kleinschmidt; e s of Orchard St, Lot 125A, map of Nicholas Gouverneur, 3 years..... 2,000

THE MINISTERS, &c., OF THE REFORMED LOW DUTCH CHURCH, to the Bank for Savings; 3d Av, n w corner of 121st St, 3 years..... 140,000

THE TREADWELL & HARRIS BAKING COMPANY, (Limited,) to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 299 to 305 Water St, 1 year.. 35,000

SAME to same; n w corner of South and Montgomery Sts, 3 years..... 100,000

WETTERER, William, to Solomon De Jonge and another, executors; n s of 18th St, 485 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 17,500

WELKER, George, and wife, to Henry Schwarzwalder, as trustee; s s of 45th St, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 4 years..... 15,000

WERNER, Charles, and wife to Conrad Stein; n s of 4th St, 124.9 ft. w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 3,000

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, to Clarence E. Smith; n s of 92d St, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNOLD, Charles H., to Charles H. Arnold..... $1

ATCHISON, William, to Charles F. Jenssen..... 1

BUTTERELL, James P., and another, trustees, to Judson S. Todd..... 5,131

BERTINE, Theodore M., to James Milholland..... 1

BAUM, Levi, to Frederick J. Middlebrook..... 10,000

FREY, Magdalena, to Concordia Clundt..... 1,500

HILLMAN, Caleb M., guardian, to Ignatz Eisert..... 1,000

JOHNSTON, Adelaide E., to Mary M. Craig..... 1

LIGHT, William J., to the Murray Hill Bank..... 10,000

LEVINE, Abraham, to Joseph Solomon..... 425

MOORE, Marie T. B., to William Gillihan..... 16,053

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to William A. Nash..... 17,089

SMITH, Mary E., individually and as executrix, to Mary K. Hayes..... Gift

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, guardian, to Maria L. Marshall, (two assignments)..... 55,000

SAME to Maria L. Marshall..... 20,000

SAME to same, (three assignments).. 204,000

WESTERVELT, Ellsworth, guardian, to James Westervelt..... 1

WOODRIDGE, Anna W., to Helene Schancupp..... 4,000

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

87TH ST and Park Av, s w corner; Nelson H. Salisbury against Matthew B. Brennan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WILLIAM ST, 266; Abraham Kaufmann against Adrian Z. Feyh, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

85TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25 ft front; Jacob A. Geissenhainer and others, trustees, against John F. Canavan, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

2D AV and 24TH St, s w corner; 24th St, s s, 97.1 ft w of 2d Av, 24.11 ft front; Mary T. Lynch against Thomas F. Mulvany, (notice of attachment.)

WEST ST and Horatio St, n e corner; West St, e s, 25.5 ft n of Horatio St, 20.4 ft front; West St, e s, 61.3 ft n of Horatio St, 25 ft front; the Washington Life Insurance Company against Caroline V. Green and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LOTS 62 to 64, 69 to 71, 74, 75, and others, map of 155 building lots, 23d Ward; John Bussung, Jr., against Edmond Huerstel, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

115TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of 1st Av, 25 ft front; Harriet N. Straug against Celia Lowenthal and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

COURTLANDT AV, 513 and 515; John J. Bell against Anna T. Dale and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

6TH ST, s s, 185.2 ft e of Avenue C, 19.8 ft front; Emelie Abraham against Herman Schneitlacher and others, (action to set aside deed.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

11TH AV, e s, entire front between 26th and 27th Sts; Comins & Evans against Davidson Sons' Marble Company, owners and contractors.. $386

MADISON AV, n w corner of 91st St; Elektron Manufacturing Company against Eleanor J. Chapman, owner; J. Bentley Squier, contractor..... 990

COLUMBIA ST, 72; Robert Cable against Annie Markowitz, owner; Morris Markowitz, contractor..... 88

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Edelman against same..... 75

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin Abeloff against Nachaimy Markowitz, owner and contractor..... 200

2D AV, 667 and 669; F. Eckenroth & Son against Harris, owner; S. Stolarsky, contractor..... 309

124TH ST, 205 East; Harris Berman against Frederick Bachmann, owner and contractor..... 86

An Old Church's Celebration.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The Scots Presbyterian Church, at South Broad Street and Castle Avenue, will celebrate its one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary on Sunday, Jan. 20. The pastor is the Rev. Charles W. Nevin, and the church is one of the oldest in Philadelphia. Many celebrated people have worshipped there. When the British occupied this city it was used as a hospital for the Hessians. John Purdon, father of the author of "Purdon's Digest," was its first Elder. Robert Patterson, LL. D., the eminent patriot and scholar, and for many years Director of the Mint, was an Elder for over thirty years. John Adams, signer of the Declaration of Independence and President of the United States, speaks in his diary of attending preaching at Scots Presbyterian Church.

Louis Philippe, King of France, lived in its parsonage during his residence in Philadelphia in 1796. In 1854 the church moved to its present site on South Broad Street.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE AT $18,000.

The very attractive 25-foot new brick house,

NO. 80 CONVENT AV.

In perfect order, and with immediate possession; lot 946 deep.

Apply to

GEO. R. READ,

9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AV.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by and through the Department of Public Parks, relative to acquiring title to certain lands in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, for public use and public purposes, as and for a PUBLIC PLACE AND PUBLIC PARK AND PARKWAY, under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 746 of the Laws of 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed, by an order of the General Term of the Supreme Court, Commissioners of Estimate for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises laid out, appropriated or designated by Chapter 746 of the Laws of 1894 for a public place and public park and parkway, bounded on the south by the

THE DOCK BOARD REPORT

Ex-Mayor Gilroy Says that It Was Not Suppressed.

COMMISSIONER WAHLE'S INSTRUCTIONS

Told to Conduct a Careful Investigation — Suggestions Made to the Board—Commissioner Phelan's Statement.

Charges that Mayor Gilroy suppressed an important report against the management of the Dock Department in 1892, made by Commissioner of Accounts Wahle in November, 1893, served to engross some of the attention of the politicians yesterday, and to bring out an emphatic denial from the ex-Mayor.

Mr. Gilroy says the report received the same treatment as any other report of the kind, that is, was on file in the Mayor's office from the time it was returned from the Dock Department, that nothing was done to prevent its publication, and that he is not at all certain that it was not published. Mr. Wahle positively declares there was no suppression.

The ex-Mayor states that the report was on file in the Mayor's office all along, while Mr. Wahle states that he did not file his copy in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts until just before he retired from office. Mr. Wahle gave the information to the reporters yesterday afternoon that he had furnished to the Mayor an additional copy of the report Dec. 22 last. The ex-Mayor said to a reporter for The New-York Times on this point:

"This matter of the report came up in the Mayor's office a few days before the end of my administration, and I asked Mr. Holly to work up the report. Mr. Holly was very busy, and did not at once have time to go through the records. I told Mr. Wahle to send me over a copy, and he did so. Meanwhile, however, Mr. Holly found the original report on file in its proper place, and the extra copy was not needed. I don't know what became of it. It may still be around the Mayor's office."

Mr. Wahle's examination was of the annual report for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1893, covering a period during which the Commissioners were J. Sergeant Cram, James J. Phelan, and Edwin A. Post. He alleged that the report was not an intelligent compliance with the law in that the compensation of all employes was not given; that the cost of expenditures was not given, and that irrelevant matter was placed in the report. Mr. Wahle expressed the opinion that:

"If it had been intended to give a report which should conceal the cost of the various enterprises of the department, no better one could have been written."

"Allegations that contractors were favored by the "Treasurer's orders" system were also made.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy gave this explanation yesterday:

"I had heard so much about these Treasurer's orders in the Dock Department that I wanted an examination made and asked Commissioner Wahle to do it and to be careful not to let the Dock Department know that it was being done. The fact that the report is only signed by Mr. Wahle and not by Mr. Owen as well does not indicate anything. When I spoke to Mr. Wahle I spoke to the bureau of the Commissioner of Accounts. Mr. Owen informs me that Mr. Wahle never consulted him about the matter. Mr. Wahle turned the report over to me and I sent it, with a letter, to President Cram of the Dock Department. This letter appears in the letter book of the Mayor's office on the date it was written, and when the report and answer of the Dock Board was returned I turned them over to Mr. Holly and they were placed on file.

"It is my impression that something was printed at the time. I know that the papers were there to be inspected by the newspaper men or by any others. The talk about their being suppressed is absolutely absurd. I regarded the answer of the Dock Board as conclusive, and that ended the matter. I have obtained from the records in the Mayor's office to-day copies of all the documents."

Mr. Gilroy then furnished the following copy of the letter, which he sent to President J. Sergeant Cram:

J. Sergeant Cram, President of the Dock Board:

I inclose you a copy of a report made to me under date of Oct. 30 by the Commissioners of Accounts on the affairs of your department.

An examination of this report discloses some things in connection with the administration of the Dock Department that, in my judgment, require to be remedied. Among the things cited in this report which require special attention is the statement that during the period covered by this report the sum of $400,000 was expended by Treasurer's order for work and materials, and that this large amount was expended in sums exceeding $1,000 without proper public competition.

I beg to say that I think it is the duty of the Dock Department to at once reform this method of doing business. While I am aware that the law authorizes the Dock Department, by a unanimous vote of its members, to do any work or purchase materials without public competition, I do not think it was ever intended that any work should be done or materials purchased, except under emergencies, without advertisement and public bidding. The public interests demand that while the work of the department should be properly and efficiently performed it should also be performed with due economy.

The report shows that the work done and the material purchased under Treasurer's orders have invariably cost more money than the work done and the materials purchased by public competition. I have, therefore, to suggest that in your department all work to be done and materials purchased, involving an expenditure of $1,000 or more, should be done, after advertisement, by public competition, under properly-prepared specifications, by the lowest bidder; and I think it would be wise if this rule was carried to the extent of doing all work, and purchasing all material, even when the amount to be expended is under $1,000, by competition of a similar character. With proper inspection and under proper specifications the public interests cannot possibly suffer by this course, and it will result, no doubt, in a large saving of public moneys.

I beg to call your attention also to the various facts and suggestions contained in the report of the Commissioners of Accounts transmitted herewith, and to ask that your board promptly examine the same and report to me as soon as possible. Yours very truly,

THOMAS F. GILROY, Mayor.

New-York, Nov. 14, 1893.

The answer to this letter, sent to the Mayor by President Cram Nov. 17, 1893, was practically a detailed denial of most of the matters charged. It stated that the cost of expenditures was given in the statement of audited revenues and disbursements and in the various schedules of claims charged on constructions, general repairs, annual expense, and acquired property accounts, and that every penny of these expenditures was accounted for in detail in the apportionment of annual disbursements. The board agreed with Mr. Wahle in that the engineer's report went too much into detail. The answer said that the statement that in nearly all instances the same party who did the work by contract also did the work by Treasurer's order, and that the patronage of the department was divided up among a few was untrue. The answer further said:

The report of the fiscal year shows that the "limited few" who furnished material to or did work for the department on construction account alone represented 180 different firms, and that of all those to whom contracts were awarded only four received Treasurer's orders.

The reason that on Treasurer's orders 20 cents per cubic yard was charged for mud dredging, while on contracts the price ranged from 20 to 18 4-9 cents, is that contracts are generally awarded for work when a large amount of dredging is to be done, while Treasurer's orders are issued for small amounts, which are done at greater expense by the dredging company.

In the matter of piles, in which variations in prices are noted, never less than seven invitations to bid were sent out, and in every case the order was awarded to the lowest bidder. The difference in prices varies from time to time with the supply and demand, as is also true of cobble and rip-rap.

The statement that the "lowest prices were charged by firms furnishing the least quantities of material" is explained by the fact that thousands of barrels of cement furnished by W. H. Donaldson & Co., W. B. Totten & Co., and others, who furnished the "least quantities," were rejected by reason of failure to pass the requisite tests; in other words, the cement supplied by them does not meet the requirements of the department and is worth less in the market.

Donaldson & Co., referred to by the Commissioner of Accounts, have been dropped from the list of bidders, because their cement has uniformly failed to come up to the engineer's tests. If the cost of the inspection of all their rejected cement were added to the price, that furnished by them would cost more than that supplied by Brand, without regard to the delay to the work of the department.

The bids for coal referred to were issued monthly for one month's estimated supply, and were in all cases awarded to the lowest bidder after competition.

In respect to Alexander Pollock, who furnished a Worthington pump, he received the order for the Worthington pump because his price was $130, while Worthington's bid was $153. To the same firm (Pollock) was awarded the order for the boats referred to because he was the lowest bidder, his price being $440, and other competitive bids from Samuel Avers, J. Moriarity, and Lewis H. Raymond being $450, $600, and $630, respectively.

Competitive bids were in all cases asked for rope and iron work, and when Alexander Pollock secured an order for rope he got it after competitive bids had been received from Waterbury & Co., John Good Cordage and Machine Company, Travers Brothers, and Degrauw, Aymar & Co. The reason that jobbers like Alexander Pollock are the lowest bidders is that they give large orders to the trade, and get better terms than the Department of Docks on small orders.

The proceeds of the sale of old material are set out in the statement of revenues and disbursements, (Pages 25, 27, and 28 of the report.) Moneys derived from this source are paid to the Finance Department, the Dock Department deriving no benefit therefrom.

There was competition for nearly all the work done under Treasurer's orders. Invitations to bid were issued (excepting in a few cases where the order was given to the lowest bidder at the previous opening of bids) to from four to seven of the most prominent dealers in the material or work required.

A copy of the invitation, with the envelop in which it is returned to the department, is inclosed. The bids are opened at the time announced on the invitation, and all who desire are present.

The average number of bids on contracts awarded during the year was 3 7-10, while the average number of bids on Treasurer's orders was somewhat more than 4, showing a greater competition on Treasurer's orders than on contracts.

In cases of emergency, owing to the failure of contractors to deliver rip-rap, cobble, and so on, it has been necessary either to stop the work temporarily or issue Treasurer's orders.

The board has ordered, in accordance with the suggestion made by you that hereafter, as far as possible, yearly contracts be made for all materials such as piles, lumber, rip-rap, ironwork, concrete, and coal, required by the department, after advertising, the materials to be supplied from time to time as required.

"The law of 1894," said Mr. Gilroy, "makes it impossible for the Dock Board to give out work on Treasurer's orders for amounts aggregating more than $250. Formerly the work could be given out on them to any amount under the law."

Ex-Commissioner Wahle, when seen yesterday afternoon at his office in the Stewart Building, said: "I made the investigation at Mayor Gilroy's suggestion, and I know that there was no attempt to suppress the facts. I did the work all myself, because I was asked to by the Mayor. He told me to be certain that the Dock Commissioners did not know it was being done. I did not go near the Dock Department while I was doing it. I made up my report after an examination of the Dock Department's annual report for 1892 and the vouchers in the Controller's office. As I remember it, the answer of the Dock Commissioners was not completed.

"At the Mayor's suggestion I went down to the Dock Department to discuss the substitution of regular contracts for the Treasurer's orders. President Cram told me a change had been tried, but that the contractors had combined against it. I told him I woud try it again, and stop buying the materials for the present, if necessary. He said that would turn hundreds of men out of work.

"There is another one of our reports that I have never seen in print. We found that the pay-roll system in the Street Cleaning Department was so imperfect that some laborers had collected twice for their work. This report was made soon after Commissioner Andrews took charge of the department, and, at Mayor Gilroy's suggestion, I consulted with Mr. Andrews and a new pay-roll system was introduced. I cannot tell how much money the city lost by men collecting twice. There was no way of determining it, but we found some cases where it was done. In once instance we found a man who refused to accept double payment. The report was open to everybody's inspection at the Mayor's office. There was no effort to suppress it."

This matter, however, was printed at the time of the discussion.

Ex-Commissioner of Accounts Owen, now chief clerk in the office, said, in speaking of the Wahle dock report of 1893:

"I did not know of the existence of the report until December, 1894, although it was made in October, 1893. In December last Mr. Wahle asked me to incorporate it in a report in the Dock Department we were making. I refused, on the ground that the report had already been made, and I knew nothing about it, anyway.

"I wish to say that it was the height of professional discourtesy on the part of Mr. Wahle to withhold the report from me. He told me the Mayor requested him to make the report alone."

Ex-Mayor Gilroy says the request was to the Commissioners of Accounts.

MR. PHELAN'S STATEMENT.

The Commissioner Defends His Board Against Charges of Wrongdoing.

Dock Commissioner James J. Phelan was seen yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times in reference to the charges of mismanagement of the affairs of the Dock Department. He denied the truth of all the allegations.

Charges of favoritism in the awarding of contracts, he said, were absolutely untrue, and it was false that he had ever abused the system known as "treasurer's orders." It was alleged that on Sept. 24, 1892, the Dock Board paid John Early & Co. for matches alone $103.25. That statement Commissioner Phelan denounced as maliciously false, and in support of his declaration he produced a schedule of orders on that firm, which showed that $7 was all that was paid on that date for matches, and that no further orders were given for matches until July 18, 1893, when $5.25 more was given, making a total of $12.25.

"It must be remembered," Commissioner Phelan said, "that the supplies ordered were for the entire department, and not for the Commissioners or the officers of the department alone."

The reporter asked Commissioner Phelan to explain "disbursements," "incidentals," and "car fares" during 1893, amounting to $3,264.79, which he drew as Treasurer of the board.

"That statement," said Commissioner Phelan, "is misleading. As published, it would appear that I got that money. As a matter of fact, I did not get a cent of it. The Treasurer of the board is allowed a contingent fund of $1,000 for running expenses. The department pays the car fare of all its employes who have to travel from point to point during the day. They travel in gangs, and often run up large bills. The foreman of every gang keeps a daily account of such expenses incurred, and at the end of the month he turns it in to us. It is accompanied with a detailed statement of the names of the men and the points to which they rode, and this is sworn to. Other disbursements are recorded in the same way, and are filed here.

"The fact that the contingent expenses amounted to more than $2,000 in excess of the contingent fund signifies nothing. The fund is divided equally between this board and the Controller. We have $500 on hand, and the Controller credits us with $500. When we pay, cash for anything we are credited with it by the Controller, who immediately refunds the amount paid out. In this way the fund is made perpetual. It never was intended to restrict our 'contingencies' to $1,000 a year."

It was charged that the Dock Commission, between Jan. 24 and Nov. 28, 1893, paid Corporation Counsel Clark $1,402.56 for "searching titles."

"That is what the Corporation Counsel charged us," said Commissioner Phelan. "We paid it, and the money was turned into the City Treasury, so I can't see that the taxpayers lost anything."

Commissioner Phelan declared that by the system of Treasurer's orders much money had been saved to the city since his advent as a Commissioner.

"No contract has been awarded under the system," he said, "except by competition, and the bids received have been much lower than those put in in the ordinary way. No favoritism has ever been shown here by me. When I came to the board there were some favorites, but I insisted that every man should stand on his own level."

Commissioner Phelan denied the statement that the board was negligent in the collection of wharfage. The Commissioner of Accounts made certain charges of that nature last month, and Mayor Gilroy asked the board for an explanation, a copy of which Commissioner Phelan showed to the reporter. The Commissioner of Accounts said a deficit of $7,888 existed in the wharfage accounts from 1885 to date. Commissioner Phelan said the shortage was only three-quarters of 1 per cent. of the total wharfage for that period. Eighty per cent. of the total wharfage collected, he said, was in sums of 25 cents to $1. The deficit for the last four years, he said, was only $136. Such small accounts, he said, were hard to collect, because vessels would touch at a wharf for a few moments and glide away without paying.

APPEALS TO GOV. MORTON.

Some for Pardons from State Prisons, but More for Positions of Trust.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Gov. Morton during his stay at the Executive Chamber to-day received the greatest number of persons that have visited him any day since his inauguration. A large part were place hunters, or persons supporting candidates for office.

A delegation from Rensselaer and Columbia Counties, headed by Congressman-elect Frank S. Black, called early in the day, and urged the appointment of Samuel Morris of Troy as Superintendent of Public Buildings. Louis F. Payn of Columbia was in the Executive Chamber at the time, and it was currently reported that Mr. Payn had himself made application for the position. He has come to the conclusion, rumor has it, that there is a chance for considerable political field work in the Superintendent of Public Works office.

Hiram Hopkins of Buffalo came in person to request the position of Commissioner of Agriculture, which Frederick C. Schraub, the present incumbent, will not vacate until April, 1896. The Governor filed the application, and said he would give it his attention.

George N. Carnahan of Rochester made a request for the position of Special County Judge of Monroe County, made vacant by the promotion of Judge Arthur E. Sutherland to be County Judge, by ex-Gov. Flower.

Gov. Morton to-day received his first application for clemency. It came from Lorenzo Priore, who was convicted of abduction in New-York City, and sentenced on April 6, last, to three years. Priore alleges that the case was a conspiracy on the part of his stepmother. There were two other applications for clemency, one being that of Robert Warren, convicted of bigamy in New-York City, and sentenced June 9, 1893, to two and a half years in prison. Both these men think they should be pardoned.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Academy of Music.—"The Cotton King" will reach its fiftieth performance at the Academy next Monday night, when Manager Brady will give a souvenir to every person who attends—men as well as women—which, he says, will be the most novel as well as appropriate one ever presented in this city. But two weeks remain of the New-York run of this melodrama, and already preparations are being made in the theatre for its successor, "Rory of the Hill," in which James C. Roach, the author, will play the title part. This new Irish play will be presented Jan. 20, and the production, it is said, will be one of the most elaborate ever made on the big Academy stage. The play is to be presented for a run, and time has been held for it to the close of the season.

—The Warren Relics.—The small prices brought by the household effects of the late William Warren at the recent auction sale have been explained satisfactorily. The auctioneer, it seems, did not realize the fact that large prices could be obtained if it were known that relics of the great comedian were to be sold, and the only announcement made was the usual small advertisement, hidden away among a hundred other auction sales. It met the eye of very few except second-hand dealers, and these people grabbed up the articles for a song. Since then collectors and friends of Warren have traced the relics and secured them, paying for them many times the price at which they were knocked down to the dealers.

—Mr. Crane's New Play.—William H. Crane has decided to call the new comedy just completed for him by Martha Morton, "His Wife's Father," instead of "Father Versus Son," the title originally suggested. The comedian is delighted with the play, which he has already put in rehearsal, and which he will produce at the National Theatre in Washington two weeks from to-morrow. Philadelphia has taken more kindly to Mr. Crane's "His Wife's Father" than New-York did, and the actor has been liberally praised for his work. He is playing a revised version of "The Merry Wives" now, in which some of the more objectionable of the dialogue has been eliminated.

—Mrs. Langtry Sued.—Frank Carlos Griffiths has begun suit in the Municipal Court of Boston against Mrs. Langtry to recover $439, which he alleges is the balance due him by the actress for services performed. Griffiths was Mrs. Langtry's manager for the season of 1891-2, and he claims that he expended on her account $1,839. The debt was canceled in part by the payment to him by Mme. Modjeska of $1,200 for a season's rental of Mrs. Langtry's parlor car, and the suit is for the remainder. Mrs. Langtry denies owing anything to Griffiths.

—"Rob Roy."—The storm had no effect on the size of the audience at the Herald Square Theatre last night. The house had been sold out for nearly a week, and not a seat was vacant when the curtain rose on the opening act of "Rob Roy." The souvenirs of the one-hundredth performance of the opera—pretty silver bonbonnières—were greatly admired by the women who received them. After the performance the company and executive staff of the theatre were entertained at a banquet by Managers Evans and Whitney.

—Last of "The Brownies."—The season of Palmer Cox's spectacle, "The Brownies," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, will close Feb. 2, and its road tour will begin the following Monday in Buffalo. Handsome souvenirs for women and children will be distributed at the matinées next Tuesday and Thursday, in the form of Brownie handkerchiefs. At the seventy-fifth performance (souvenir) last night, Palmer Cox was called before the curtain at the end of the second act, and made a graceful speech.

—Charity Matinée.—A grand charity entertainment is to be given at Koster & Bial's next Tuesday afternoon, under the auspices of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, of which Mrs. N. Graef is the President and Mrs. Albert Bial the Treasurer. The mission of the society is to provide clothing for deserving poor women and children. The entertainment at the matinée will include the entire vaudeville bill of the Music Hall, with the living pictures, and a number of acts by volunteers.

—Mr. Thomas's New Play.—"Don't Tell Her Husband" has been selected as the title of the new play just completed by Augustus Thomas. The work was written under contract to Charles Frohman, and a copyright performance is to be given in England next week. "Don't Tell Her Husband" will probably not be seen in New-York before next season.

PROSPECT HEIGHTS ASSEMBLY.

Informal Dancing in the Pouch Mansion, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn society people turned out in full force at the second Prospect Heights assembly, which took place last evening in the Pouch Mansion, 345 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

Informal dancing opened the ball at 10:30 o'clock and continued until midnight, when supper was served at small tables in the banquet hall. Geiseman's two orchestras played alternately. The ballroom was handsomely decorated with panels of palms and festooned with laurel ropes. No cotillion was danced.

The patronesses of the dance were Mrs. J. Bion Bogart, Mrs. George E. Fayhs, Mrs. Francis S. Sherry, Mrs. William C. Wallace, Mrs. Frederick W. Webster, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitney. Timothy L. Woodruff acted as master of ceremonies. Those on the Floor Committee were Carroll J. Post, Jr., James H. Mairs, Frederick H. Webster, William A. Webster, J. Bion Bogart, and Francis S. Sherry.

Among those present were Col. Loomis L. Langdon, United States Army, and Mrs Langdon; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Irons, Capt. Silas Casey, United States Navy, and Mrs. Casey; Miss Casey, Col, James Forney, United States Marine Corps, and Mrs. Forney; Lieut. J. C. Wilson, United States Navy; Miss Nostrand, Miss Powell, Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Munoz, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Martin, Harold Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Fahys, William A. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodfuff, Miss Darlington H. Logan Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford L. Ludkins, Miss Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. McColl, George H. Betts, James A. Blair, Edgar F. Luckenback, J. W. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Loeser, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Salmon, St. John Wood, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Curtiss, S. W. Huntington, Dr. and Mrs. J. Bion Bogart, C. D. Smithers, Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Richards, Miss Bertha Pitkin, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Wallace, C. E. Robertson, Guy Loomis, W. M. Partridge, S. P. Vickers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Webster, J. C. Mairs, S. V. Beckwith, Edward P. York, John B. Joy, W. Norton Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Sherry, F. O. Walther, G. W. Smith, Miss Anna Pratt, Caryl Scofield, and G. Herbert Henshaw.

Roger Wells, Jr., United States Navy; Miss Mary Baldwin, Miss Evelyn Hutchinson, Miss Lockitt, J. C. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. T. Alfred Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carscallen, Carroll J. Post, Jr., W. E. O. Beebe, Thomas F. Peters, J. Claflin Thompson, Warren B. Nash, Walter A. Lockitt, E. C. Thayer, Herbert M. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Emery, Miss Carol Dettmer, Frank L. Sniffen, F. R. Kellogg, J. F. Fiske, Henry B. Vandeveer, Charles G. Bennett, E. H. Lott, Miss Lucy De Witt, Andrew Peters, J. R. Mairs, Howard C. Pyle, T. J. Cunninghan, L. P. Rider, Dr. J. O. Polak, Lathrop C. Harper, J. T. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Whitney, W. A. Mairs, E. F. Horwill, W. A. Luckenback, J. F. White, H. C. Van Cleaf, Charles C. Livingston, Charles Schenck, Charles Smithers, F. D. Alling, J. C. Cropsey, William V. Hester, Clifford Scofield, and Horace Holly Dall.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Receptions Past and to Come.—Interesting social incidents yesterday afternoon were the receptions given by Mrs. Henry Draper of 271 Madison Avenue, who was at home from 4 until 7 o'clock, and of Mrs. C. S. Abercrombie, who received her friends from 4 until 7 o'clock in her town house, 25 East Twenty-sixth Street. Cards have been sent out by Mrs. L. Colford Jones of 705 Fifth Avenue for a reception to-morrow from 4 until 7 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Justus Ruperti of 1,700 Broadway will also be at home to-morrow from 4 o'clock until 7. Another interesting reception to-morrow afternoon will be that of Mrs. W. H. Falconer, who will introduce her daughters, Miss Falconer and Miss Louise Falconer. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Inman's reception to introduce their daughter will be another pleasant incident to-morrow afternoon from 4 o'clock until 7 at their handsome town house, 874 Fifth Avenue.

—Dance in Albany To-night.—One of the leading social incidents at Albany this evening will be the dance, preceded by a dinner, to be given by Mrs. Schuyler Crosby of State Street in honor of Miss Thorne of New-York. Mermet roses will be used as decorations. A cotillion will be danced after dinner, led by Col. Marvin. Among the guests will be Miss Pruyn, Miss Marvin, Miss Oliver, Miss Corning, Miss Alice Martin, Miss Susie Gansevoort Lansing, Miss Morton, Miss Reed, Miss Townsend, Miss Redfield, Miss Parker, Miss Sage, Miss Pauline Gray, Miss King, Van Rensselaer Erving of New-York, Henry Martin, Edward Reed, Meredith Read, Louis Parker, Dr. F. J. Cox, Dudley Olcott, Mr. Sage, Comte de Kermel of Schenectady, Mr. McCloud, Mr. Hone, Hobart Thompson, and Mr. Wood of Troy.

—Mrs. James T. Wood's Dinner.—Mrs. Stanton Reynal of San Francisco will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given to-morrow evening by her cousin, Mrs. James T. Wood. Mrs. Reynal will sail for Europe next week, to spend a year in traveling. Twenty-four covers will be laid, and the dinner table will be artistically decorated with white and American Beauty roses.

—McLaughlin-Thain Wedding.—Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Grace Agnes Thain, second daughter of Alexander Thain of 20 East Eighty-third Street, to Arthur Wellington McLaughlin, on the evening of Jan. 17, at the home of the bride's father. The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, will perform the ceremony.

—Fortnightly Dancing Class.—The Fortnightly Dancing Class held its second meeting for the season last evening in the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms, West Fifty-fifth Street. The cotillion was danced after supper. The class holds its meetings under the patronage of Mrs. Franklin Harper, Mrs. L. C. Lee, Mrs. William H. Harris, and Mrs. Julius H. Seymour.

—Mrs. Joseph W. Brown's Reception.—Mrs. Joseph W. Brown of 1 East Forty-seventh Street, the former home of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, and later of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, held a large and enjoyable reception on Wednesday afternoon.

—Dinners To-morrow.—Among the dinners to be given to-morrow evening which are of especial interest are those of Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden of 908 Fifth Avenue and of Miss Gurnee of 626 Fifth Avenue.

—Miss Genevieve M. Mott Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Genevieve M. Mott, daughter of Henry A. Mott, to Bell Brennan of this city.

Man Asks Divorce from an Atheist.

From The Chicago Times.

Charles N. Pettys has filed papers in Superior, Wis., in a suit for divorce from his wife, Mary E. Pettys. The complaint alleges among other things that the defendant is an atheist and refuses to associate with Christian people, and that she has often teased him about his religion, and by such conduct has caused him to suffer great anguish of body and mind.

The Borden Jury.

From The Providence Journal.

The statement quite generally circulated that the Borden jury held a reunion and dinner at Taunton recently is positively denied by a prominent member of the jury residing in North Attleboro. He says that the jury have never had a meeting since they were discharged at New-Bedford at the close of the trial.

Four Meals and Light Lunches.

From The Philadelphia Call.

A German nurse in one of the hospitals is noted for his enormous appetite. He eats regularly four meals a day, besides light lunches between meals. He drinks six pints of milk daily, and after his dinner, eats two quarts of rice pudding, or varies it occasionally with something else, but of about the same proportion. He eats as much as two ordinary men do, and the food consumed has evidently agreed with him in every way, as he has frequently broken half-inch boards over his head merely to show his strength and to keep his muscles in good working order.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 4 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Perrier.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 2:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Aurania";) at 8 AM for Brazil, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Carib Prince, from Philadelphia, (letters must be directed "per Carib Prince";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 6 and up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francsicso,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WINTER TOURS
TO THE
WEST INDIES

By the commodious passenger steamers of the
ATLAS LINE,
Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.
S. S. Adirondack
SAILS SATURDAY, JAN. 12,
For Jamaica Direct.
THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.
SPECIAL TOURS
to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, costing about $5 A DAY, fully described in our Illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A. M.	*Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M.	Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M.	*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.	*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Aurania, Jan. 12, 6 A.M. | Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 AM.
Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P.M. | Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA CHAMPAGNE ..... Sat., Jan. 12, 6 AM.
LA NORMANDIE, Poteof ... Sat., Jan. 19, 10 AM.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf ... Sat., Jan. 26, 6 AM.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT.
BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS FRENCH MAIL STEAMER
LA TOURAINE.
From New-York Feb 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, (Nice, Monte Carlo, Genoa,) Naples, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar, (Tangier,) to New-York, &c. Duration of round trip two months.
Price of passage round trip, $500, $600, $700, and upward, according to accommodations.
For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North R., foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $80 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Paris, Jan. 16, 11 A.M. | Berlin, Jan. 30, 9 A.M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Noordl'd, Jan. 16, 8:30 AM. Waesland, Jan. 23, 3 PM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA, via Honolulu ..... Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC ..... Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU ..... Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu ..... Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO .... Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver,
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA,**
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 3; Aug. 5.
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI,** AND **AUSTRALIA.**
WARRIMOO, Feb. 16. MIOWERA, March 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE ..... Friday, Jan. 11
IROQUOIS ..... Monday, Jan. 14
CHEROKEE ..... Wednesday, Jan. 16
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacksonville.
Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A., W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.& W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35, N. R. F.C.& P.R.R., 353 B'way
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting